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# REBUILDING BOSTON

*Raymond L. Flynn, Mayor*

Mayor's Office of Capital Planning

*Mary Nee, Director*

February 13, 1992

Dear Colleague:

Enclosed you will find our seventh consecutive capital investment plan: Rebuilding Boston: A Five-Year Capital Plan -- Fiscal Years 1992 - 1996.

For the past 7 years, the City has prepared an annual capital budget. These spending plans have resulted in the initiation of more than 850 revitalization projects. To date, over half of these projects have been completed or are currently in construction. Today, the City proudly points to new fire fighting trucks and equipment; reopened police stations and community centers; modernized school buildings; a refurbished park system; and the construction of a new Boston City Hospital.

This year's \$1.13 billion Capital Plan contains over \$106 million in new investment and furthers the City's commitment to rebuilding, preserving and maintaining Boston's public buildings, schools, parks, hospitals and roadways.

This year's plan is mindful of the City's immediate budgetary constraints and is well within the City's capacity to finance future debt service costs. The budget contained herein proposes new long-term investments over the next 5-7 years as well as several studies to support future construction. In view of the proven economic and social benefits of consistent, long-range capital planning, the City remains committed to moving forward with our capital improvement program.

Among the largest new initiatives is \$45 million for the design and construction of a new police headquarters to be located along Roxbury's Southwest Corridor, a Five-Year Strategic Replacement Plan for Boston's Fire Fighting Apparatus, close to \$2.2 million to completely renovate the Orchard Park Community Center so that it can reopen and a comprehensive, system-wide School Facilities Needs Assessment.

Boston City Hall  
One City Hall Plaza  
Boston, Massachusetts 02201  
617/725-3493





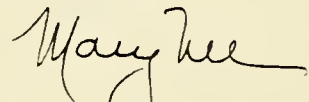
Additionally, last week, Mayor Flynn made a decision to unite the Office of Capital Planning (OCP) with the Public Facilities Department (PFD). OCP will become a new division within PFD and will continue its existing mission to plan and budget for all of the City's capital investment. This consolidation will put the City's neighborhood planning and development resources under one umbrella and will make city government more efficient in these difficult financial times.

I am delighted to announce that I have accepted the position of Director of the Public Facilities Department and have asked Ellen Daley, the current Director of Administrative Services at the Boston Police Department to join PFD as the new Deputy Director of the Division of Capital Planning. I have worked closely with Ellen on many projects over the last 7 years and greatly respect her abilities. I am confident that she will provide leadership and financial expertise in the management of the capital budget. Furthermore, I see this merger as an incredible opportunity to coordinate resources and increase the City's capacity to positively impact our neighborhoods.

If you have any questions regarding the enclosed capital plan, please contact my office.

Thank you for your continued support.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Mary Nee".

Mary Nee, Director  
Public Facilities  
Department



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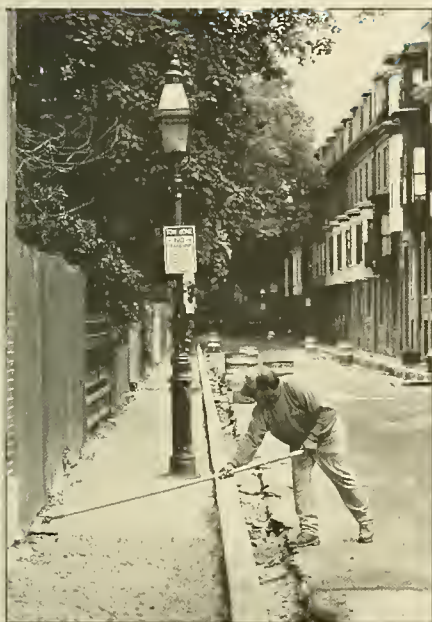








# REBUILDING BOSTON



Raymond L. Flynn  
*Mayor*

Mayor's Office  
of Capital Planning

Mary Nee  
*Director*

February, 1992

Five-Year Capital Plan  
Fiscal Years 1992-1996

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MAR 11 1992

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## A MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR

FEBRUARY 1992

Dear Neighbors:



As we all know, these are difficult economic times for government, businesses and families throughout our region, the worst we have seen in decades. Today, it is more important than ever before for us to manage our resources as efficiently as possible. At the same time, all levels of government need to be charting a course for economic recovery. Here in Boston, we are doing just that by maintaining our capital investment program, *Rebuilding Boston*. Because today, creating new jobs and new economic opportunities for workers is the bottom line.

This past year alone, the City has put the last beam into place on the largest capital undertaking in the City's history, the construction of a new Boston City Hospital. Over 20 miles of roadways were reconstructed. We constructed a world-class cross-country trail in Franklin Park and now the City will proudly host the World Cross-Country Championships in March. We started designing the new Police Headquarters. Fourteen of the City's schools were modernized and 31 neighborhood parks were refurbished. Finally, the restoration of the Boston Public Library's historic McKim Building was launched.

Our commitment to rebuilding the City's infrastructure gives companies like Genzyme Corporation, an international biotechnology firm, the confidence to locate a new manufacturing facility in our Allston neighborhood, expanding our economic base and creating jobs for Boston workers.

However, the City of Boston cannot turn around a national recession on its own. It is even more important for the federal government to do its share and act now to make major investments in public works projects, creating jobs and laying the foundation for future economic growth. This is why we in Boston fought so hard for the recently enacted Federal Transportation Bill which will rebuild roadways and expand our public transportation systems, bringing people and jobs together.

Every one of the projects in the *Rebuilding Boston* program is an excellent example of how we are working hard to help our economy grow and move Boston forward. This year's \$1.13 billion Capital Plan renews our effort with an additional \$100 million in investments. This pipeline of projects insures that even more workers will be employed and even more capital assets will be improved. By continuing to work together, Boston families will realize economic hope and opportunity.

Sincerely, RAYMOND L. FLYNN, Mayor of Boston

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Ray Flynn". The signature is stylized with a large, flowing "R" and "F".



## A MESSAGE FROM THE OFFICE OF CAPITAL PLANNING

FEBRUARY 1992

Dear Neighbors:

This year's \$1.13 billion *Rebuilding Boston* plan is a comprehensive investment strategy to restore the City's infrastructure, prepare Boston for new economic growth and preserve neighborhood vitality.

For the past seven years the Office of Capital Planning has prepared an annual capital budget. These spending plans have resulted in the initiation of more than 850 revitalization projects. To date, over half of these projects have already been completed or are currently in construction. Today, the City can proudly point to new fire trucks, police stations and community centers, renovated school buildings, a beautiful, refurbished park system and the construction of a new, state-of-the-art Boston City Hospital.

Although the past seven years have been full of accomplishments, the City must continue to reinvest in its public facilities not only to preserve Boston's historical character but also to advance our City through well-designed and efficient roadways, modern and well-maintained public school buildings, improved access and new technologies.

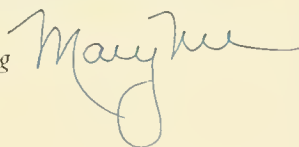
This year's Capital Plan contains several new initiatives to further these goals. This year's budget includes \$45 million for the design and construction of a new Police Headquarters which will be equipped with the most modern policing technologies available. Also, a new five-year strategic replacement plan for Boston's fire fighting apparatus insures that the City will never find itself in a crisis of inadequate fire fighting vehicles.

In addition, several studies have been funded this year to lay the foundation for future capital investment. The most significant of these is a comprehensive, system-wide school facilities needs assessment which will examine the entire school inventory, assessing the physical condition and program needs of each and every school. The results of this study will guide future repairs and new school construction for decades to come.

For Boston residents, capital investment means an attractive, vibrant City. Moreover, capital construction puts people back to work, infuses new dollars into the local economy and, because of heightened competition for work, taxpayers are getting the best value for their dollars.

*Rebuilding Boston* is well positioned to make a positive impact on our local economy and in doing so will benefit the citizens of today and of generations to come.

Sincerely, MARY NEE, Director, Mayor's Office of Capital Planning



## PREFACE

In 1985, *Rebuilding Boston*, a five-year capital improvement program for the City of Boston, was launched. Since that time, 3 police stations have been newly constructed and another 4 have been renovated, 100% of the City's front-line fire fighting equipment has been replaced, almost half of the City's school buildings have been renovated, 138 parks have been refurbished, 11 recreation centers have been restored and a new, state-of-the-art Boston City Hospital is under construction. This year's \$1.13 billion Capital Plan furthers the City's commitment to rebuilding, preserving and maintaining Boston's public buildings, schools, parks, hospitals and roadways.

Since its inception, *Rebuilding Boston* has comprehensively examined the needs of the City's capital stock and has emphasized long-term planning and solid financial management. This foundation has enabled the capital program to correct decades of previous underinvestment and to respond to emerging program goals of City departments. For example, older school buildings must be retrofitted to accommodate new initiatives in education, public hospitals and health care facilities must be able to meet the City's changing health care needs and infrastructure must be developed to support new economic development.

The current recession and cuts in local aid and state and federal grants continue to adversely impact the City's finances. In the two previous Capital Plans, new capital investments were limited to those which addressed urgent health and safety conditions or legal mandates. This year's plan, while cognizant of the City's immediate budgetary limitations, proposes new long-term investments over the next 5-7 years as well as several studies to support future construction. An additional \$106.8 million of capital investment has been targeted toward roadway improvements, business district improvements, school renovations and the construction of a new Police Headquarters. In view of the proven economic and social benefits of consistent, long-range capital planning, the City remains committed to moving forward with its capital program.

After 7 consecutive years of comprehensive capital investment, much of the City's previously deteriorated public buildings, parks, schools and roadways have been rebuilt. The reconstruction of facilities which were once considered unusable and newly constructed facilities have strengthened city services and the quality of life in Boston. More than 850 revitalization projects have been initiated and over half of these projects have already been completed or are currently in construction.

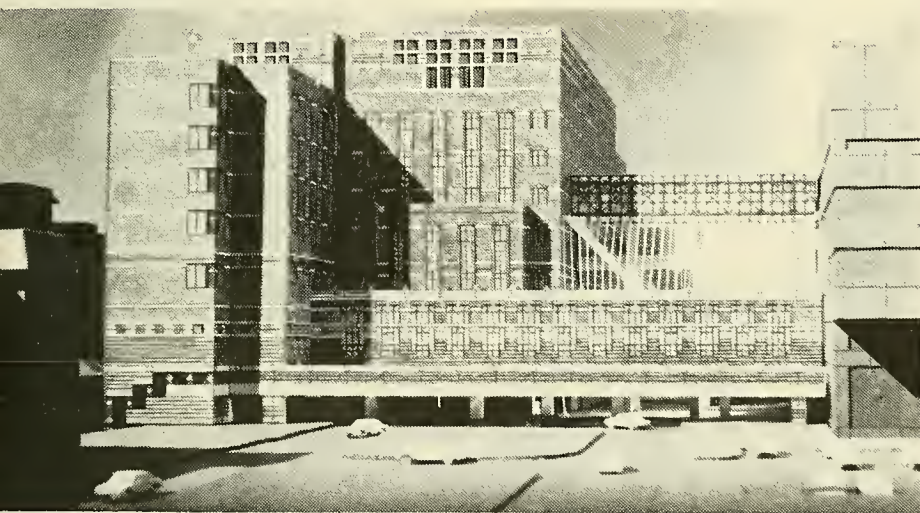
Not only do capital investments improve our public assets, capital expenditures act as a valuable counter cyclical aid to the faltering economy. Investing during an economic down-

turn has additional benefits. This is a favorable time to put projects out to bid since heightened competition for work has resulted in lower construction costs. Also, the *Rebuilding Boston* program means jobs. With construction unemployment in Massachusetts now reaching 30 percent, city planners estimate that *Rebuilding Boston* will generate 2,000 construction jobs.

Once completed, capital investment projects make Boston a more attractive place for people to live, visit, work, shop, and invest. Attracting tourists and new businesses to Boston is critical to reviving the local economy. Boston

attracts nine million tourists each year who generate millions of dollars into the City's retail areas, restaurants and hotels. Roadway improvements, refurbished parks and schools and the construction of major public facilities reflect well on Boston and will help to broaden the base for future economic activity.

All in all, the City's \$1.13 billion, five-year Capital Plan, *Rebuilding Boston*, will continue to improve the City's infrastructure, put people back to work, infuse dollars into the local economy and enhance the overall quality of the City for residents, visitors and investors.



New Inpatient  
Facility at  
Boston City Hospital  
(Architectural Model)



Hale School  
Roxbury



## IMPROVING THE CITY'S INFRASTRUCTURE AND SUPPORTING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

***Rebuilding Boston is committed to maintaining and rebuilding the City's roadways, bridges and sidewalks to support economic development, improve traffic flow and enhance the quality of neighborhood life.***

Boston's infrastructure — its roadways, sidewalks, bridges, traffic signals and street lighting — is crucial to the City's economic health and quality of life. Investment in the City's infrastructure is a priority of the Capital Plan, accounting for close to thirty percent of the capital budget. Infrastructure improvements create jobs, attract private investment, make Boston's neighborhoods better places to live and ease traffic congestion downtown.

The Capital Plan has earmarked \$17 million annually for infrastructure improvements. Since 1985, the City has reconstructed 216 miles of roadways and sidewalks, installed 7,500 new street lights, rehabilitated 10 bridges and upgraded traffic signals at 38 intersections. Along with the systematic maintenance and repair of City road-

ways, the City has initiated a number of specific infrastructure programs to support neighborhood business districts, private economic investment, affordable housing and handicapped access.

As a part of the *Rebuilding Boston* program, the City carries out infrastructure improvements in neighborhood business districts to make them more attractive to new businesses and neighborhood residents. The capital revitalizations include the reconstruction of area roadways and sidewalks, the installation of new street lighting and oftentimes are planned in conjunction with the construction of small parks and tree plantings. This year's Capital Plan includes \$6.9 million for improvements to neighborhood business districts. In cooperation with the



*Day Square  
East Boston*

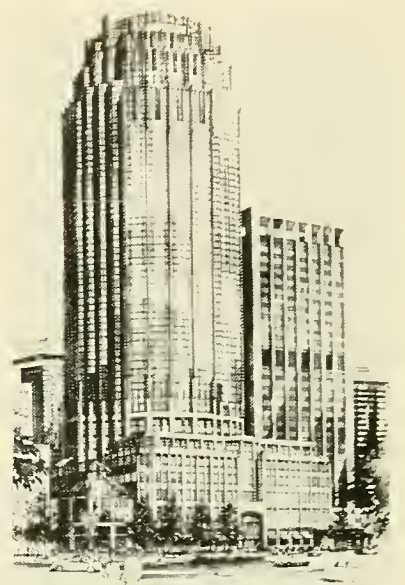


Public Facilities Department (PFD), the Transportation Department (BTD) and the Public Works Department (DPW), neighborhood business districts in Dorchester, East Boston, Hyde Park, Jamaica Plain, Mattapan, Mission Hill and South Boston have already been revitalized or currently are undergoing improvements. Improvements are also in design for the Roslindale, Grove Hall and Chinatown business districts and for Mattapan and Codman Squares.

In the coming year, business districts all across Boston will be surveyed to determine the condition of their roadways and sidewalks. Additional business district improvements will be planned based on the findings of this study.

The City also initiates infrastructure projects which are geared toward stimulating and complementing private development. For example, Genzyme Corporation, a national biotechnology firm, recently announced plans to build a \$75 million manufacturing plant in Allston. The decision for large companies to locate in Boston is critical to the City's future economic health and should be supported by local government. Boston, with capital funds, has plans to design the public roads within Allston Landing. Similar work is also planned for areas such as Parcel 18, the future site of Ruggles Center, and the Custom House Block to support the private development expected for these areas. Additionally, the City has carried out infrastructure improvements at the Boston Marine Industrial Park and in the Charlestown Navy Yard to support private economic expansion in the City.

The Capital Plan will continue to fund infrastructure improvements which contribute to the City's development of affordable housing. Roadway, sidewalk and street lighting improvements have been completed in conjunction with the Capen Green Development and Dacia Block Developments in Dorchester and the Brown-Kaplan Townhomes in Mattapan. Roadway improvements are currently in design for the Dudley Square Neighborhood Initiative, the Savin-Maywood Development in Roxbury, the Hazel Parks Development in Mattapan and the affordable housing development project in the South End. Six additional city housing development projects, currently in the initial planning stages, will also receive necessary infrastructure improvements as a part of the Capital Plan.



Prudential Center  
Back Bay  
(Architectural Rendering)



Roslindale Village  
Business District

Whenever a City street or sidewalk is reconstructed, ramps are installed at all street corners and intersections to improve access to persons with disabilities. This year, in accordance with the American Disabilities Act, the City will prepare a comprehensive plan which identifies City sidewalks still in need of ramps. In addition, the City has plans to design and construct access ramps along one of Boston's most heavily travelled sidewalks, the Freedom Trail. This 2.5 mile walking path linking 16 historic sites in Charlestown, the North End and Downtown is the most popular self-guided walking trail in America.

This year's budget also includes funding for studies which will guide the City's long-term infrastructure maintenance and improvement. Included in this year's Plan is a **Street Lighting Study** which will evaluate the cost effectiveness of the City-owned

street lighting system. And, last year, the City initiated a pilot program to examine the feasibility of using a new **Pavement Management Program** to guide the reconstruction and resurfacing of the City's streets. This program will continue to be evaluated during the next fiscal year with the goal of applying this new system to all of the City's neighborhoods in the future.

This past year, the City completed the construction of a new salt storage shed at its Dana Avenue PWD Maintenance Yard in Hyde Park, replacing an exposed pile of road salt used during winter snow removal. This new shed has both environmental and operational benefits for the City. Plans are in place to construct an additional 5 salt sheds in Boston.

Taken together, infrastructure improvements will not only result in better roadways, sidewalks and street lighting in Boston, but, they will infuse dollars into the local economy and greatly benefit the future health of the City of Boston.



*Copley Square  
Business District  
Hyde Park*



*Copley Square  
Back Bay*



## Highlights

Since 1985, the City has reconstructed 216 miles of roadways and sidewalks, installed 7,500 new street lights, rehabilitated 10 bridges and upgraded traffic signals at 38 intersections.

In cooperation with the Public Facilities Department (PFD), Transportation Department (BTD) and Public Works Department (PWD), 7 neighborhood business districts have been revitalized. This year's plan has earmarked an additional \$2 million for future business district revitalization projects.

Infrastructure improvements to complement new private development have been included in this year's Capital Plan. Improvements are being planned in conjunction with the future construction of the Genzyme Biotechnology Park, Ruggles Center, and the area surrounding the Custom House.

- Funds have been earmarked for infrastructure improvements which support the City's efforts to create affordable housing. Roadways and sidewalks have already been constructed in 3 housing developments, are in design for another 4 and are planned for an additional 6.
- Two studies to guide future infrastructure investment have been included in this year's Plan. A **Street Lighting Study** will evaluate the cost effectiveness of the City-owned street lighting system and a **Pavement Management Study** will continue to examine the feasibility of using a newly developed pavement management program to guide the reconstruction and resurfacing of the City's roadways.
- A new salt storage shed was constructed this past year in Hyde Park, replacing an exposed pile of road salt used during winter snow removal. This year's Plan includes funding for the construction of 5 additional sheds.



State Street  
Signal Improvements



Marine Industrial Park  
South Boston

## SUPPORTING PUBLIC SAFETY

***Rebuilding Boston* is committed to providing the City's Police and Fire Departments with the most up-to-date equipment and modern facilities to support their efforts to best protect the lives and property of Boston residents**

When responding to an emergency, whether it be a fire, car accident or health emergency, the dedicated men and women in the Boston Fire Department, Police Department and Emergency Medical Services depend not only on their own knowledge and expertise but also on the technology and equipment they have at hand. A major objective of the *Rebuilding Boston* program has been to upgrade and maintain the City's public safety equipment, technology and facilities to assist the City's public safety personnel in protecting the people of Boston.

Over the past seven years, the City has made significant investments in public safety facilities, technology and equipment. Newly opened police stations and specialized facilities for drug fighting and other special operations of the Police Department, the replacement of 100% of our front-line fire fighting equipment and plans for state-of-the-art computer technology are just some examples of the City's commitment to public safety.

### **The Police Department**

At the same time that the City's Capital Planning Office was investing its financial resources in public safety facilities and equipment, the Boston Police Department, hundreds of community residents, religious, business, and political leaders were investing their time and energy to create a comprehensive *Safe Neighborhoods Plan*. This plan addresses the full scope of urban problems including the spread of guns, drugs and violence and it reemphasizes the need for youth programs, educational and job opportunities. This past year, the Boston Police Department also launched a new *Community Policing Plan* to increase police presence in the neighborhoods. These community partnerships are already producing positive results. In 1991, the City has witnessed a sharp decline in serious and violent crime in Boston. Homicides dropped 25 percent in the last year and robberies are at the lowest level since 1971.

The Capital Plan will continue to support the implementation of law enforcement strategies such as these by providing modern facilities and state-of-the-art equipment and technology.



*Mattapan  
Police Station  
(Area D)*



## Highlights

Plans to construct a new Police Headquarters along Roxbury's Southwest Corridor are actively moving forward. Included in this year's Capital Plan is \$45 million for the design and construction. Architects are already working on the design which should be completed as early as the fall of 1992. When completed in 1995, this new facility will be equipped with the most modern policing technologies. Not only will this construction project provide the Police Department with a modern facility and up-to-date public safety technologies, but the new headquarters will bring with it a work force and additional foot traffic which will stimulate new economic activity along the Southwest Corridor. Neighborhood-based, full-service police stations with ambulance facilities

were constructed in Mattapan and South Boston and existing facilities in Brighton, East Boston and Hyde Park were restored and reopened.

- A new, citywide, state-of-the-art Drug Control Headquarters was constructed in Jamaica Plain. This \$3.9 million facility houses the Boston Police Department's 60-member Drug Control Unit.
- A dilapidated, city-owned garage in Roxbury was transformed into a modern home for the Boston Police Department's Division of Special Operations and two emergency ambulances after a \$2.8 million reconstruction completed this past fall. Several special functions of the Police Department now operate out of this modern facility, including the Team Police Division, Canine Unit, Explosive Ordnance Unit and Hazardous Materials Squad.



Operations Center  
at Boston Police  
Headquarters  
Back Bay



Drug Control Unit  
Headquarters  
Jamaica Plain

### The Fire Department

In 1984, the City was faced with a crisis. Boston's front-line fire fighting apparatus was outdated. Twenty year-old fire trucks were responding to fires. With the creation of the *Rebuilding Boston* program in 1985 came plans to remedy this dangerous situation. Since that time, 100% of all front-line equipment has been replaced, resulting in a drop in the average age of equipment from 12 to 5 years. Today, Boston has the most up-to-date, front-line fire fighting equipment of any major city in the nation.

Now that the crisis situation has been addressed, an organized replacement schedule of fire fighting vehicles and equipment must be instituted so Bos-

ton never again finds itself in an alarming situation. In order to maintain the quality and reliability of the City's fire equipment, this year's Capital Plan proposes a **Strategic Five-Year Replacement Plan for Boston's Fire Fighting Apparatus**. This plan will place in place a process whereby each year, as equipment exceeds its useful life (10 years), it will be put in reserve or "back-up" status and a new piece of equipment will be put in its place. Reserve equipment serves an important function as it is used when front-line equipment is not available for some reason such as maintenance or testing. With this strategic plan in place, the average age of the front-line equipment will remain at 5-6 years and the average age of the reserve unit will be brought down from 14-16 years to 11 years.

This year's Fire Department budget also includes funding for a comprehensive study of the City's 33 fire houses to assess their mechanical, structural and operational needs. When completed, this **Comprehensive Needs Assessment for Fire Facilities** will guide the City's future planning and investment in fire houses.



Engine Company 33  
Central Business  
District



## Highlights

- 100% of the City's front-line fire fighting equipment has been replaced. In the last 7 years, the City has purchased 34 new pumper trucks, 22 new ladder trucks, 2 new rescue units, and one aerial tower unit.
- This year's Capital Plan establishes a Strategic, Five-Year Replacement Plan for the City's Fire Fighting Apparatus and a Comprehensive Needs Assessment for Fire Facilities to guide future capital investment.
- In the next five years, the City will replace 15 pumper trucks, 9 ladder trucks, 1 lighting truck, 1 tower unit and 1 rescue unit to maintain the average age of front-line equipment at 5 to 6 years and the average age of reserve equipment at 11 years.
- Additionally, the City has allocated \$10.6 million to renovating all 33 neighborhood fire stations.



Ladder Truck 1  
North End



Ladder 26  
Roxbury

## ANCHORING A PUBLIC HEALTH CARE SYSTEM

***Rebuilding Boston is committed to providing modern health care facilities and equipment to support the City's extensive public health care services.***

Boston has a proud tradition of providing quality health care to every man, woman and child regardless of their ability to pay. This is more important today than ever before. Spiraling health care costs and the increasing financial constraints being placed on families as a result of the recession have removed adequate health care from the reach of an increasing number of people in this country. In 1989, close to 500,000 people in Massachusetts did not have health insurance. In the past two years, health care professionals estimate that an additional 150,000 people have lost their health care coverage.

Since 1864, when BCH was founded, the hospital has been characterized by its strong commitment to providing quality health care to the urban population it serves. The free care provided at BCH accounts for more than one-quarter of the free care provided annually by Massachusetts hospitals and over half of the free care in Boston. As a nationally acclaimed teaching hospital, a leader in the provision of trauma care and the center of a network of community-based care in the City, BCH already has a strong foundation for building a model urban health care system.

During 1991, the City's Health and Hospital Department developed the *Healthy Boston Initiative*, a comprehensive plan to create a health care system that combines medical care, education, housing, human services and economic development to create healthy communities. At the center of this system is Boston City Hospital (BCH).

Upon taking office in 1984, Mayor Raymond L. Flynn directed city officials to develop a comprehensive plan for the future of BCH. It was determined that a rebuilding project was essential to guarantee continued access to quality health care and to accommodate technological advances in medicine. The City is currently constructing a modern, eight-story, 356-bed inpatient facility and renovating several existing buildings to transform the 128-year-old hospital into a state-of-the-art, efficient health care system. The new hospital is expected to open its doors to Boston residents in November of 1993. During the construction period, BCH will provide uninterrupted services.

The City used a unique strategy to secure the funding for this \$170 million project. The revenue bonds sold to finance the project were backed by Federal Housing Administration (FHA) mortgage insurance. This mortgage guarantee required the approval of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). BCH was the first publicly owned and operated hospital to qualify under this program.

Mattapan Chronic Disease Hospital and a network of neighborhood-based health centers support the work at BCH and help to provide a full continuum of care for all Boston residents.



MattapanHospital



The Foley Building at Mattapan Hospital, founded in 1909 as a tuberculosis sanatorium, is currently undergoing a \$9.2 million renovation which will modernize the 73 year-old facility. These renovations have adapted the building to meet the special needs of AIDS patients and the growing elderly population. The Mattapan Hospital campus meets a variety of additional health care needs for the people of Boston. The City is currently constructing a new residence and day care center for children who have AIDS on the campus and has plans to renovate the Boston Police Department Stress Unit located there as well.

Several of the City's community health centers are also being modernized with the support of the George Robert White Trust Fund. Taken together, these capital improvement projects will enable the City to continue its proud tradition of meeting the changing health care needs of the people of Boston.

## Highlights

The last beams are in place and construction of a new inpatient facility at Boston City Hospital (BCH) is already 40% complete. When opened in 1993, the completely modernized hospital will serve as a model to the nation in providing the highest quality of public health care to all people. In September of 1991, the City broke ground on a new, \$1.2 million residence and day care center for Children who have AIDS or are HIV positive. When completed early this summer, the new facility will be a home for 12 children and provide daycare services for an additional 20 children.

- A \$9.2 million renovation of the Foley Building at Mattapan Chronic Disease Hospital is 85% complete. When completed this Spring, three patient floors, nursing stations, the lobby area and elevators of this 73-year-old facility will be totally redesigned to support the diverse medical services provided by this special institution.
- Five neighborhood health centers across the city have already been renovated with the support of the George Robert White Trust Fund and renovations are currently underway at the Hyde Park, South Boston and Harvard Street (Roxbury) Centers.
- Seven ambulance facilities have been newly constructed or included in other renovation projects across the City. Funds to construct an additional ambulance bay on Gibson Street in Dorchester were included in this year's Plan.
- The City has dedicated over \$1.7 million to construct or renovate shelter space for the City's homeless population. Both the Long Island Hospital Homeless Shelter and the Woods-Mullen Memorial Shelter at BCH have been renovated. Together, they provide 520 beds for overnight shelter.



DHH  
Emergency Medical Service  
New Roxbury Facility  
Satellite



Children with  
AIDS Facility  
Mattapan

## CREATING QUALITY LEARNING ENVIRONMENTS

***Rebuilding Boston is committed to providing all of the City's school children with quality learning environments.***

Improving the educational environment in Boston's schools remains a priority of the City's Capital Plan. In the next five years, the City will continue to work to provide Boston students with modern and well-maintained school buildings and athletic facilities.

With children spending 30 hours a week on the average in school, a school building should be safe, comfortable and conducive to learning. A clean, bright and well maintained classroom is not only welcoming but it conveys a message to each child that their education is important. Public school buildings must reflect this value.

The Capital Plan for Boston's public schools originates from the United Facilities Plan (UFP), a 1985 court-ordered schedule of school renovation and construction mandating \$69 million in school improvements. Over the last 7 years, the City has far exceeded the court ordered plan. Since 1985, the City has made significant improvements to close to half of the City's schools and has more than doubled the \$69 million investment originally mandated in 1985. This year's Capital Plan outlines \$187 million in school investment, a \$22 million increase over last year's Plan, and will result in the renovation of 89 of the City's 115 school facilities.

Between 1985-1988, the backlog of basic physical needs of many school

buildings required the City to focus solely on repairs on a case by case basis such as repairing roofs, heating system and basic building infrastructure. By 1989, with the majority of these conditions resolved, the Capital Plan turned to modernizing classrooms, libraries, gymnasiums, laboratories and cafeterias to produce more extensive and visible school improvements.

Today, with a comprehensive school modernization schedule already in place, the City is facing new challenges. In the past year, the City has witnessed a major reform in school governance. The newly appointed school board and school superintendent mark a new era in school administration. Additionally, future reforms of school programs such as the plans to restructure vocational-technical education, mainstream special needs students and improve school sports will need to be closely integrated with the planning of future capital investment.

As a foundation for future planning, the City is now launching a comprehensive, system-wide School Facilities Needs Assessment. This study will examine the entire school inventory, assessing the condition of each school. These assessments will include an examination of structural and mechanical systems, issues of access for persons with disabilities, open space, and the physical capacity of each school-building to accommodate student population and educational programs. The findings of this study will enable the City to plan capital projects which will address the overall needs of the Boston Public Schools into the next century.



## Highlights

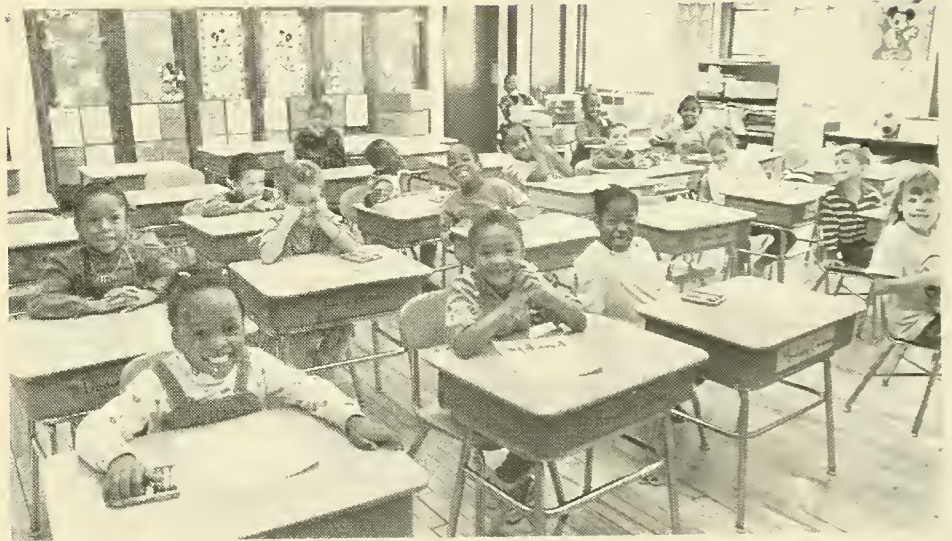
This year's Capital Plan has earmarked an additional \$22 million for making improvements to the physical condition of Boston's schools, bringing the total amount the City has committed since 1985 to \$187 million.

Sixty-four percent of the City's students now attend school in facilities which have been renovated since 1985. When projects currently in planning and design are completed, 71% of the students in Boston's public schools will be learning in renovated facilities.

The City will launch a comprehensive, system-wide School Facilities Needs Assessment, which will examine the physical condition and programmatic capacity of the entire inventory of Boston's Public Schools.

To date, 112 of the Capital Plan's 150 school improvement projects are completed, another 22 are in construction, 7 are in design and 9 are in the planning stages.

- Thirty-eight schools have been slated for modernizations which focus on updating classrooms, libraries, gymnasiums, laboratories and cafeterias. Twenty-six of these modernizations will be completed by the new school year.
- This past year, a \$17 million reconstruction project transformed the former location of Boston Technical High School into a modern, permanent home for Boston Latin Academy.
- Numerous additional repairs have also been completed. Forty-four roofs have been replaced, 19 new heating systems have been installed and 9 schools have received all new windows.



*James Chittick School  
Mattapan*



*Boston Latin School  
Fenway*

## REBUILDING NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS AND PRESERVING URBAN WILDS

***Rebuilding Boston* is committed to restoring Boston's neighborhood parks and urban wilds to enhance the quality of city life and to preserve the unique character of Boston's landscape.**

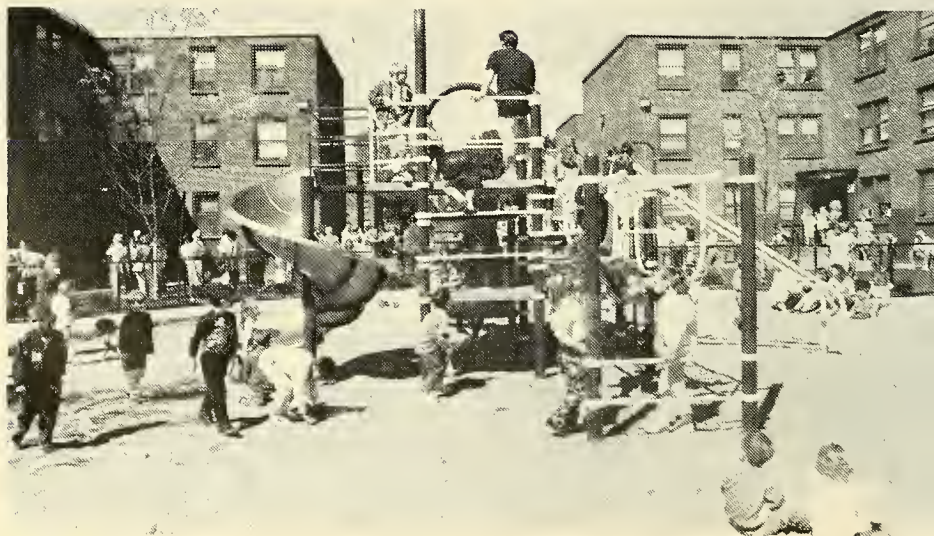
The City of Boston has 2,500 acres of beautiful parkland. Within the city limits, one will find 185 neighborhood parks and playgrounds, several ponds, bike and running paths, a shoreline of beaches, 2 public golf courses and acres upon acres of urban wilds. These essential resources not only provide residents with recreational opportunities and space for refreshment and quiet repose, but when properly maintained, they give a community a shared source of pride.

Seven years of parks investment as a part of the *Rebuilding Boston* program has revitalized the City's park system. Since 1985, close to 75% of the City's parks have been refurbished. Funding for an additional 32 new parks projects has been included in this year's Capital Plan, reaffirming the City's commitment to the restoration of its valuable open space.

One major park initiative, which perhaps most clearly demonstrates the benefits of investing in the City's parks, is the ongoing restoration of Franklin Park, the City's largest open space. Since 1985, close to \$12 million has been earmarked to refurbish this 427-acre park which had suffered years of neglect and deterioration. This past

year, running paths were constructed to provide Boston with a world-class, cross-country course. This course served as the location of the National Cross Country Championship in October of 1991 and, in March of 1992, Boston will proudly welcome Cross Country runners from around the world when the City hosts the World Cross Country Championships. The finish line of this prestigious race will be located at White Stadium, where a \$4.2 million renovation was completed in 1990. For the past 2 years Boston public school students and youths in the City's summer sports programs have been benefitting from the modern, 12,000 seat facility.

In addition, the 18-hole William Devine Golf Course was restored and last year approximately 35,000 rounds of golf were played on the popular course. Other improvements completed at Franklin Park include the reconstruction of Circuit Drive, renovations to the greenhouses, stables, tennis courts and maintenance facilities. New projects for Franklin Park included in this year's Plan are the construction of new tennis courts and additional greenhouse repairs.



Mary Tierney Playground  
(Carnody Court)



In 1987, the City prepared *Boston's Open Space: An Urban Space Plan*, a comprehensive inventory and condition assessment of more than 240 sites comprising the City's parks and green spaces. Over the past 5 years, this study has provided city managers with an excellent framework for park investment. In the future, it will be necessary to revisit all of the City's parks to reevaluate their condition and to lay a path for future planning. This year's plan proposes a follow-up study to evaluate all of the parks projects that have been completed since 1985. The continuation of a systematic approach to park improvements will insure that Boston's parks, playgrounds and urban wilds continue to beautify our City and benefit its residents.



Fairwinds Park  
Woburn

### Highlights

- Since 1985, the City has committed \$92 million to 186 parks improvement projects. To date, 138 parks and playgrounds have already been renovated.
- This past year, 31 neighborhood parks were reconstructed and reopened for use by Boston's families.
- Over 100 new play lots have been constructed across the City to provide neighborhood children with safe and challenging play environments.
- More than \$3 million has been committed to the Historic Burying Grounds Initiative, aimed at preserving Boston's rich history.
- To date, 2,400 trees have been planted in an effort to "green the City."
- Close to \$9.5 million has been dedicated to renovate and restore the buildings which support the City's open space, such as field houses and maintenance facilities. In addition, a new Visitor Information Center is planned for Boston Common.



Kenilworth Street  
Tree Planting  
Roxbury

## EXPANDING RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

***Rebuilding Boston is committed to renovating and restoring neighborhood-based recreation facilities and community centers to provide Boston families with recreational, social and educational opportunities.***

Today, neighborhood recreation centers provide more diverse services than ever before. These community centers not only give the City's youths safe and constructive recreational opportunities, but today they offer a wide range of services for the entire family. Residents now have access to programs which range from traditional athletic competition to after school child care, adult education and senior programs.

The City's recreation centers are run by Boston Community Centers, through a partnership with neighborhood residents. Through this system, the City is able to offer a wide array of programs in 38 locations across Boston. Many of these locations — recreation centers, municipal buildings, pool facilities and school buildings — have been renovated and repaired as part of the *Rebuilding Boston* program. Since, 1985, 13 improvement projects have been completed, 15 are currently in construction and 5 are in design.

In many cases, capital improvements have made it possible to reopen neighborhood community and recreation

centers which had been closed for years. This year's Plan has earmarked funds for the complete renovation of the Orchard Park Community Center so that it can reopen after being closed since the mid 1980's. Once completed, residents will have access to totally refurbished, modern social and recreational facility. A brand-new gymnasium with lockers and showers and a multi-purpose wing will provide space for a child care center, afterschool activities and programs for seniors. Similar renovations have provided residents in the Archdale Development in Roslindale and the Gallivan Development in Mattapan with totally refurbished, modern community centers. In addition, L Street Bathhouse in South Boston, the Mason Pool in Roxbury, and the Healy Pool in Roslindale were all reopened to residents after major renovations. This year's plan has also earmarked funds for ongoing repairs and improvements to the Shelbourne and Mission Hill Community Centers in Roxbury.

In the aftermath of the West Roxbury YMCA pool roof collapse in 1988, the City immediately conducted a comprehensive study of all of the City-owned pool facilities in Boston. The study concluded that although no conditions imposed imminent danger to its users, these facilities were in need of some basic building renovations. In response to that study, this year's Capital Plan includes an ambitious pool renovation program which will result in the restoration of 10 City-owned pool facilities.



Gallivan  
Community Center  
Mattapan



Each year, thousands of Boston residents take advantage of the City's gym and pool programs, youth outreach programs, GED classes, adult counseling, senior programs and much more. Through the Capital Plan, the City will continue to restore gymnasiums, pools and community centers to insure that residents in every neighborhood continue to have access to quality recreational, social and educational opportunities.



Clougherty (Healy) Pool  
Roslindale

### Highlights

- Eleven citywide recreation facilities have been renovated. Residents in East Boston, Jamaica Plain, Mattapan, Mission Hill, the North End, Roslindale, South Boston, and West Roxbury now enjoy modern fitness facilities.
- Six citywide pool facilities have been restored, including the only 2 outdoor facilities, the Clougherty and Mirabella Pools. In addition, this year's plan includes an ambitious pool renovation program that will result in the restoration of 10 city pool facilities.
- Two community centers, the Archdale Community Center and the Gallivan Community Center, were reopened after major renovations restored both facilities. A similar renovation project has been funded in this year's plan for the Orchard Park Community Center. When completed, the center will reopen and residents will have access to a totally modern social and recreational facility.
- Funds have been earmarked in this year's Plan for the ongoing renovations of the Shelbourne and Mission Hill Community Centers. Planned renovations will improve access to the centers for persons with disabilities.



James Michael Curley  
Community Center  
South Boston



## PROMOTING LITERACY AND CULTURE

***Rebuilding Boston is committed to renovating and restoring Boston's Public Libraries so that they can continue to provide valuable educational and cultural resources to the people of Boston.***

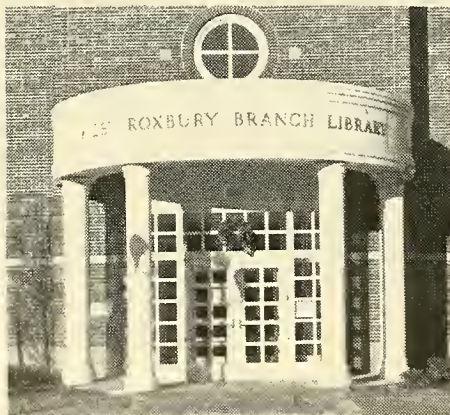
Founded in 1848, the Boston Public Library (BPL) was the first free, municipal library in the United States and the first publicly supported municipal library in the world. Since the BPL first opened its doors to Bostonians at its original location on Mason Street, it welcomed all people — rich and poor, young and old. Today, the BPL continues to serve Boston families as well as the City's renowned academic and research communities. Each year, approximately 2 million people visit the Central Library at Copley Square, while another 350,000 use the 26 neighborhood branch libraries.

This year's Capital Plan outlines close to \$38 million in improvements to the City's libraries. These capital projects range from building repairs and handicapped access improvements at the neighborhood libraries to the construction of an addition at the West Roxbury Library to the restoration of the 97 year-old McKim Library at Copley Square.

This past year, the City began the first phase of a planned \$50 million restoration of the historic McKim Library at Copley Square. The start of

this project marked the first time the Library, regarded as one of the preeminent library buildings in America, has received any major renovations since it was constructed almost one hundred years ago. This \$20 million first phase will result in the replacement of the building's mechanical, electrical, plumbing systems and improvements to the magnificent Copley Square entrance. These improvements have been financed using \$13.4 million from the City's Capital Plan. Additional funding has come from a \$7 million grant from the Massachusetts Board of Library Commissioners and a \$220,000 grant from the U.S. Department of Education. Subsequent phases, which will include architectural and artwork restoration, will be supported by fund-raising efforts recently launched by the Library Trustees and Friends of the Boston Public Library in cooperation with the City administration.

While the Central Library at Copley Square is the nucleus of the library system, the neighborhood branch libraries play a critical role in that they bring valuable library services and educational resources to Boston's neighborhoods. The City is renovating all 26 neighborhood branches as a part of the Capital Plan. The majority of these repairs include upgrades to the heating, air-conditioning and electrical systems, roof replacements and lighting and handicapped access improvements. A major initiative of the Capital Plan has been to make the neighborhood branches accessible to persons with disabilities. This year's plan has earmarked \$860,000 for handicapped



*West Roxbury Library  
Branch Addition*

access improvements at 9 branches and \$115,000 to conduct a study of 5 additional libraries for future access improvements.

In 1990, the City constructed a \$3.7 million addition to the West Roxbury library, its busiest branch. The new addition has nearly tripled the capacity of the existing library, adding a new children's wing, community and lecture rooms and an outdoor reading garden. This year, additional long-term studies will be undertaken to look at the physical conditions and future needs of several other neighborhood branch libraries, such as the Hyde Park Branch Library which will undergo a complete assessment of the facility condition and program operations.

Through the Capital Plan, the City will continue to work to insure that Boston's Public Library facilities are open, well-maintained and accessible to all Boston residents.

### Highlights

- In October of 1991, the City began the \$20 million first phase of the restoration of the historic McKim Building at Copley Square.
- The City is continuing a major initiative to renovate all 26 neighborhood branch libraries.
- In addition to regular building repairs, this year's Plan has earmarked \$860,000 to make handicapped access improvements to 9 of the branch libraries and an additional \$115,000 study 5 libraries for future access improvements.
- A \$3.7 million addition was constructed at the West Roxbury Branch Library.
- Long-term studies have been included in this year's plan to look at existing conditions and future facility needs of neighborhood libraries, such as the Hyde Park Branch Library.



*Boston Public Library  
Copley Square*



*Kim Library &  
Copley Square Park  
Back Bay*



## PRESERVING BOSTON'S HISTORICAL AND MUNICIPAL FACILITIES

*Rebuilding Boston is committed to maintaining all of its public buildings — from historic Faneuil Hall and the Old State House to its neighborhood municipal buildings which provide essential government services.*

The National Parks Service, in conjunction with the City, is currently restoring two city-owned national historical landmarks — Faneuil Hall and the Old State House.

Faneuil Hall, originally constructed in 1742 as a market house, was the site of important colonial meetings which garnered support for American self-government prior to the American Revolution. It was also from the balcony of Faneuil Hall that Wendell Phillips began the Civil Rights Movement with his famous anti-slavery speech. Today, in combination with Quincy Market, Faneuil Hall is one of the most popular tourists spots in the country.

The last major improvements to Faneuil Hall were undertaken in the 1930s. In 1989, Congress appropriated the funds necessary to renovate Faneuil Hall. This \$8.3 million restoration will completely rehabilitate the building's exterior and interior. This project is scheduled to be completed in the spring of 1992.

The Old State House, originally constructed in 1713, served as the house of the colonial government until the State House was built in its present location in 1768. Today, the Old State House is a major tourist attraction along the Freedom Trail and houses a museum of historical artifacts. The building is currently undergoing a \$6 million restoration which is expected to be completed in the summer of 1992.

The City is also restoring the Boston Public Library's McKim Building at Copley Square. This building not only has significance as a center of learning but it is one of the most admired buildings in 19th Century American Architecture. Opened to the public in 1895, the McKim is a National Historic Landmark. The \$20 million first phase of the restoration is currently underway. (See "Promoting Literacy and Culture" section page 19.)

From City Hall to neighborhood "munis," the City's municipal build-



*Paul Revere Prado  
North End*



ings serve a wide range of purposes for City government. Not only do they house the City administration and government services, some now have day care centers, recreation facilities and health centers. (See “Expanding Recreational Opportunities” section page 17.)

This year’s Capital Plan has dedicated \$40.4 million to renovating 16 of the City’s municipal facilities including Boston City Hall. The ongoing restoration of City Hall is the largest of these projects and will help to insure that the building will be well-maintained as an administrative center. City Hall improvements include plaza repairs, mechanical systems overhaul, exterior waterproofing and renovations which will improve access for persons with disabilities. In addition, in 1990 space was renovated inside City Hall to accommodate a Child Care Center, which now provides child care for 5 children.

Another notable capital project was the \$1.6 million renovation of the Veronica Smith Senior Center in Brighton. This public building, which serves over 200 senior citizens weekly, was completely restored, including the addition of elevators to make the building more accessible to persons with disabilities. In the small park outside the building, four life-size sculptures of children running to meet their grandparents were constructed with the support of the Edward Ingersoll Browne Trust Fund.

By continuing to renovate its municipal facilities, the City will insure that they are able to offer services to residents for many years to come and by preserving its historical landmarks the City will insure that they are enjoyed by generations of future Bostonians.

## Highlights

- The City is presently working with the National Parks Service to refurbish Faneuil Hall and the Old State House. When completed in the upcoming year, they will be reopened to the public.
- Ongoing building improvements to City Hall include plaza repairs, mechanical systems overhaul, exterior waterproofing, and renovations to improve access for persons with disabilities.
- Twelve citywide municipal facilities are currently undergoing renovations such as the offices of the EDIC at Hawkins Street in the Central Business District, Codman Square and Hancock Street in Dorchester, Veronica B. Smith in Brighton, and the Veterans Building in Bay Village.
- The City has already renovated an additional 4 neighborhood municipal facilities.



*Boston City Hall*



*Faneuil Hall  
Restoration  
Central Business  
District*

## CREATING AN ACCESSIBLE CITY

***Rebuilding Boston is committed to eliminating structural barriers in city-owned buildings to increase access to programs for persons with disabilities.***

In July of 1990, Congress passed the landmark Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) which was subsequently signed into law. This Act provides comprehensive civil rights protections to individuals with disabilities in the areas of employment, public accommodations, state and local government services and telecommunications.

The Act requires local governments to have in place an access plan for all programs by July of 1992. A major component of this plan is the development of a 3-year strategic program to eliminate any existing program barriers. The City's Commission for Persons with Disabilities is coordinating this effort on behalf of the City. The Office of Capital Planning and the City's construction agencies are working closely with the Commission to develop this plan.

The age of Boston's capital stock makes this task particularly difficult. For example, more than 50% of Boston's Public School buildings are more than 50 years old. In addition, the architecture of earlier eras poses difficult structural challenges which often-times cannot be easily altered.

In view of the fact that there are more than 400 buildings in the City's municipal inventory, it was determined back in 1989 that a comprehensive assessment of physical barriers was needed. At that time, the City initiated the Boston Municipal Access Study to identify all physical barriers within city-owned buildings. The study included a detailed survey of 133 municipal buildings to determine where physical improvements were necessary to insure equal access and estimated costs associated with those improvements. The information obtained in this study is now being used in the planning of current and future capital improvement projects.

Since the *Rebuilding Boston* program was established in 1985, it has funded renovations which improve access to persons with disabilities. In addition, handicapped accessibility is automatically included in any new construction. As a result the City has made progress in several key areas over the last several years.



Dorothy M. Curran  
Children's Park  
South Boston



## Highlights

In 1989, the City initiated the **Boston Municipal Access Study** to identify all physical barriers within city-owned buildings. The information obtained in this study is now being used in the planning of current and future capital improvements.

In 1987, the Boston Parks and Recreation Department initiated a study to identify "policies and practices within the Parks Department which need to be addressed in order to ensure non-discrimination regarding access of the handicapped to the Park's Department's programs and facilities." Since that time, all major park renovation projects have included access improvements.

In 1990, the City constructed the Dorothy M. Curran Children's Park in South Boston. This park was specifically designed for persons with disabilities. Ten additional play areas have been constructed which are accessible to persons with disabilities.

Curb cuts are constructed at corners and intersections in all roadway and sidewalk projects and a special project to make the Freedom Trail completely accessible is currently in design.

Ten pools are scheduled to receive pool lifts, handicapped accessible bathrooms and building access.

This year's Plan has earmarked \$860,000 to make 9 neighborhood branch libraries accessible and an

addition \$115,000 to conduct a study of several other libraries for access needs and future improvements.

- City Hall, the City's most utilized public building, is currently undergoing access improvements which include the renovation of the elevators, rest rooms and signage.
- In 1991, the O'Hearn School was renovated to make the building completely accessible. Three additional schools, the Holmes in Dorchester, the Gavin in South Boston and the R. Shaw School in West Roxbury are scheduled for renovations to make the schools fully accessible. Six additional school projects, currently in design, include a wide range of access improvements from elevators to ramps and bathrooms.



*Boston City Hall  
Access Improvements  
Central Business District*



## FINANCING THE CAPITAL PLAN

*"Competent fiscal and managerial oversight, a well-defined Capital Plan, strong budgetary techniques, and the ability to respond to anticipated shortfalls remain credit strengths for Boston."*

Dean Witter Reynolds Inc. Report  
July 15, 1991

### FINANCIAL TRENDS

The City is facing the toughest financial times in recent history. The economic downturn in the region has plagued businesses, governments and to a more painful extent, families in Boston and throughout the Commonwealth. This recessionary environment poses formidable challenges for city government. During these times, the city administration is committed to working hard to protect basic city services, balancing the city budget and building Boston's economic future.



Boston Latin  
Academy  
Roxbury

This task has not been made easy. The City is being hit head-on by both state and federal budget cuts. On the federal level, the last decade has been one of retrenchment from local governments and services. Boston witnessed an overall federal aid reduction from about \$150 million in 1981 to about \$64 million in 1991. At the State level, support for cities and towns has also diminished. Boston has lost a dramatic \$80 million in local aid from the Commonwealth over the last three fiscal years.

In response to the local aid cuts and in an effort to keep city budgets balanced, the City had to trim its FY 1992 operating budget by \$43 million dollars.\* More than 40 city departments are facing the third year of budget reductions forcing departments to further reduce staff and services. As the capital budget was prepared this year, these difficult financial conditions confronting city government were central to the capital budget analysis.

For public understanding, it is important to clarify the distinction and interrelationship between the City's operating and capital budgets. Capital expenditures are intended for long-term improvements to the City's infrastructure and facilities. Capital improvements are generally defined to include new construction, major equipment purchases or renovations that increase the value of a public asset and extends its useful life by a minimum of

\*at time of publication.

even years. Capital projects are relatively large expenditures compared with individual line-items in the operating budget. The vast majority of capital improvement projects are supported by the sale of bonds which are repaid over a 15-25 year period. Operating budget expenditures, on the other hand, cover daily city services and they must be paid for within one fiscal year.

The link between the two budgets is: the annual principal and interest payments for the bonds issued to pay for capital projects are funded by the operating budget. Like the purchase of a home, a long-term asset, most people pay the mortgage over a 20-25 year period. This is similar to how capital improvements are repaid.

The City closely monitors the projected impact of the five-year Capital Plan on each year's operating budget. The Office of Capital Planning (OCP), Treasury Department, and Office of Budget and Program Evaluation (OBPE) work hand in hand to insure that the City's debt service cost is well within the City's capacity to finance these costs. And, at the same time, careful consideration is given to the City's ability to maintain and staff completed capital projects.

Capital expenditures often have a positive impact on the City's operating expenses. For example, the majority of *Rebuilding Boston* projects are devoted to repairing the City's older buildings.



Engine Company 10  
Central Business  
District



Tremont Street  
South End



Each year, roofs, plumbing, masonry and heating systems are upgraded. These investments have a two-fold benefit in that they preserve the City's assets for future use and they also result in greater energy efficiency thereby reducing operating expenses. In other areas, preventive maintenance programs such as the HVAC program which covers long-term maintenance of the City's new heating and ventilation systems and a centralized security system have also been used to preserve and protect city investments.



McKinley School  
South End

## CAPITAL BUDGET FY1992-FY1996

This year's capital budget of \$1.13 billion is an increase of 10.4% over last year's budget projection. This budget carries forward investments made since the *Rebuilding Boston* program's inception in 1985 and proposes \$106.8M of projects to be initiated between 1992 and 1996.

## FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

The City as a whole has instituted a series of strong financial management controls, such as a centralized capital budget, a program-based operating budget, debt management policies and an integrated financial accounting system. These controls are designed to evaluate infrastructure needs, closely monitor operating and capital spending, maximize revenue collections and advance the City's internal operations. These efforts have resulted in seven years of balanced operating budgets and have allowed the City to continue to provide a high level of basic city services for its residents while maintaining a strong position in national financial markets.

Wall Street credit rating agencies have raised the City's bond rating five times in five years.\* As of December 1991, Boston is the only major northeastern city or state to have a higher bond rating now than in 1988. The "A" rating granted to the City by both Moody's and Standard & Poors

\*As of December, 1991.



s had a direct impact on the cost of borrowing associated with the Capital Plan. For example, the City's most recent general obligation bond offering (May, 1991) resulted in a favorable interest rate of 6.83%, the lowest interest rate on a city issue in the past ten years. The estimated savings of \$28 million over the life of the 10 G.O. borrowings since 1985 equates to about .4 million per year because of the high bond ratings.

The City's strong financial management has repeatedly been cited as a key factor to Boston's favorable standing in bond markets. According to a report by Dean Witter Reynolds Inc. dated July 15, 1991, "*Competent fiscal and managerial oversight, a well-defined Capital Plan, strong budgetary techniques, and the ability to respond to anticipated shortfalls remain credit strengths for Boston.*"

MOODY'S			STANDARD & POORS	
Year	Date	Rating	Date	Rating
1981	March 27	Rate W/D*		BBB +
	July 8	Ba		
1982		Ba		BBB +
1983	January 12	Bal		BBB +
1984		Bal		BBB +
1985	April 19	Baa		BBB +
1986		Baa		BBB +
1987	April 30	Baal	February 13	A-
1988	April 19	A		A-
1989		A	February 14	A
1990	January 2	A	January 5	A
1991	May 8	A	June 15	A

\*Rate withdrawn in response to passage of Proposition 2 1/2.

Source: Moody's Investors Service, Inc., and Standard & Poors Corp.

The Office of Capital Planning (OCP) has developed several financial tools which have greatly enhanced the City's ability to monitor its capital spending.

In 1986, the City's Auditing Department acquired a new automated accounting system, the Local Government Finance System (LGFS). The technical capacity of the LGFS system has provided a variety of management reports which greatly assist in the oversight of capital revenues and expenditures. Furthermore, the capability of this accounting system has allowed the City to conform to the new and more stringent federal tax laws.

In 1988, OCP designed a computerized Debt Capacity Model which allows the City to gauge the potential impact of capital spending on cash flow, statutory debt capacity and debt requirements. This system, which projects the City's future ability or "capacity" to incur capital debt, guides decision making regarding the initiation of new capital projects.

In FY 1991, OCP developed aging and billing reports as a part of the LGFS system. This reporting system tracks state and federal grant funds on a monthly basis and has greatly enhanced the City's capital cash flow management, resulting in the timely receipt of \$29 million over the last three years.

Taken together, all of these various financial tools enhance capital revenue collection and expenditure monitoring.

### DEBT MANAGEMENT

Close to 65% of all funding for the Capital Plan is derived from the sale of municipal bonds. There are a number of state laws which govern: the purposes or types of debt, the terms of bonds that can be issued and limits on debt that can be further authorized. Table 1 outlines statutory debt limits for various purposes for which the City issues bonds and Table 2 summarizes the general purposes for which a community can borrow according to Massachusetts General Laws.

**Table 1**

#### DEBT LIMITS

Beginning Balance as of fiscal 1992  
(dollars in millions)

DEBT STATUTE	DEBT LIMIT
* Sec. 11, Ch 1097, Acts Of 1971 (B.R.A. & E.D.I.C.)	\$863.4
* G.L. c.44,s (7)	\$476.4
** Chapter 642, Acts 1966, Sec. (7), Amended by Sec. (7a) & (7b)	\$127.1

\*Based on E.Q.V of \$37.9 billion dollars. G.L. c 58, s 9-10c @ 2½%.  
E.F.B. approval needed to exceed 2½% level to 5% limit of E.Q.V.

\*\*Special Comm. of Mass. Authorizing Authority combined limit for sections 7, 7a, and 7b is & \$ 345. million

the 1986 Federal Tax Reform Law set new restrictions on tax-exempt financing. Regulations put forth by this law require an in-depth review of projects and limits private use purposes permissible with the issuance

of tax-exempt financing. The City has adopted a comprehensive set of debt management guidelines to comply with all state and federal laws governing borrowing.

**Table 2**

**MAJOR CAPITAL FINANCE LAWS**

STATUTE	PURPOSE
Chapter 121B M.G.L. Sec.(20)	An Act authorizing the Boston Redevelopment Authority for redevelopment, relocation, and renewal.
Chapter 1097 Acts 1971	An Act establishing the Economic Development and Industrial Commission for industrial development.
Chapter 643 Acts of 1983 as amended by Chapter 107 of the Acts of 1991.	An Act regulating the bonding procedures of the City of Boston
Chapter 44 M.G.L. Sec.(7) clauses (1) through (30) (Inside Debt Limit)	An Act authorizing public ways, streetlighting, parks, traffic signals, remodeling, bridges, and new construction.
Chapter 44 M.G.L. Sec. (8) clauses (1) through (20) (Outside Debt Limit)	An Act authorizing water mains, meters and various other purposes. (Last authorization approved 1975)
Chapter 645 Acts of 1948 latest amendment Sec.17 Chapter 303 Acts of 1987	An Act authorizing school repair and construction. Outlines State procedures for reimbursements to cities and towns.
Chapter 642 Acts of 1966 amended by Sec.(7), (7a), and (7b). Last amended by Chapter 107 Acts of 1991	An Act establishing the Public Facilities Commission and authorizes construction and repair within set dollar limits.
Chapter 474 Acts of 1946 amended through January, 1970	An Act authorizing off-street parking facilities in the City of Boston. Last authorization by Sec. 5c Chapter 567 Acts of 1964.
Chapter 190 Acts of 1982 Sec.(24) amended by Chapter 629 Acts of 1983.	An Act regulating the City's disposal of surplus property
Federal Tax Reform Act of 1986	An Act regulating the expenditure of Tax Exempt Bond Proceeds and limiting private investment in public entities so financed.
Note: Chapter 44 Sec.10 M.G.L.	Regulates Debt Limits.

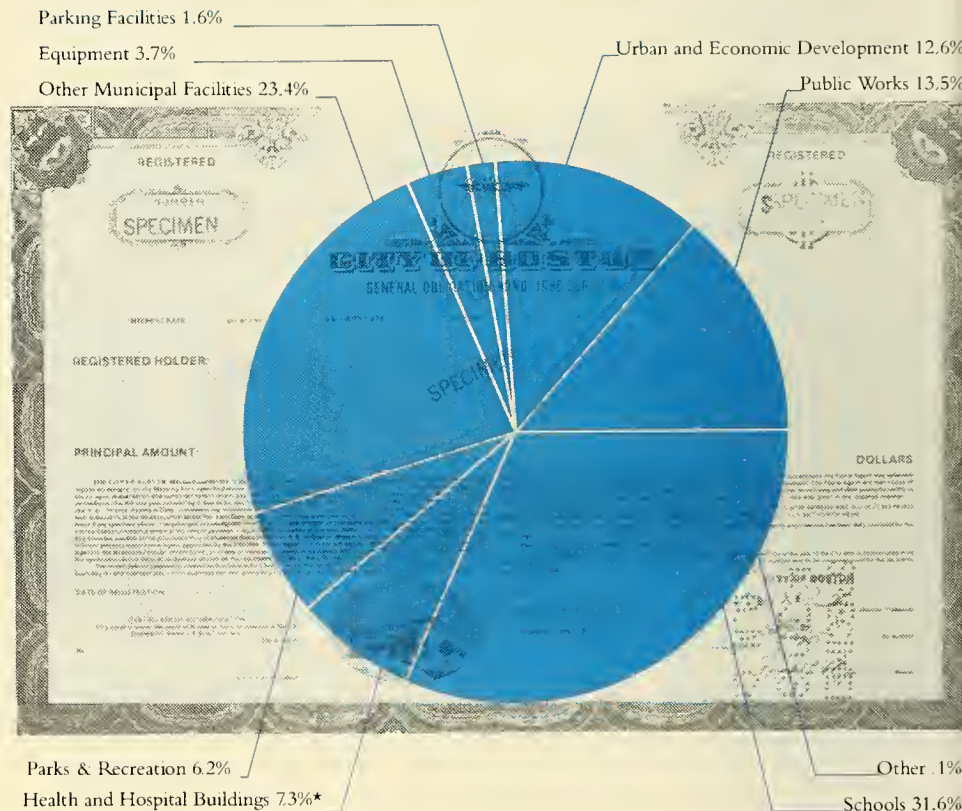


### Debt Factors

As of June 30, 1991, the net general obligation debt outstanding was \$538.5 million. This amount does not include \$10.1 million of debt payable from other sources (rapid transit,

county courts, and water and sewer). This debt is distributed across all areas of Capital Plan activity with more than 45% in two areas: schools and public works projects.

### G.O. NET DEBT OUTSTANDING BY PURPOSE TOTAL \$538.5M



\*This does not include revenue bonds issued for B.C.H.

At the present time, 46.2% of the City's gross outstanding debt is scheduled to mature over the next five years. This retirement schedule will enable the city to recapture its debt-incurring capacity very quickly and allows for a steady capital investment program.

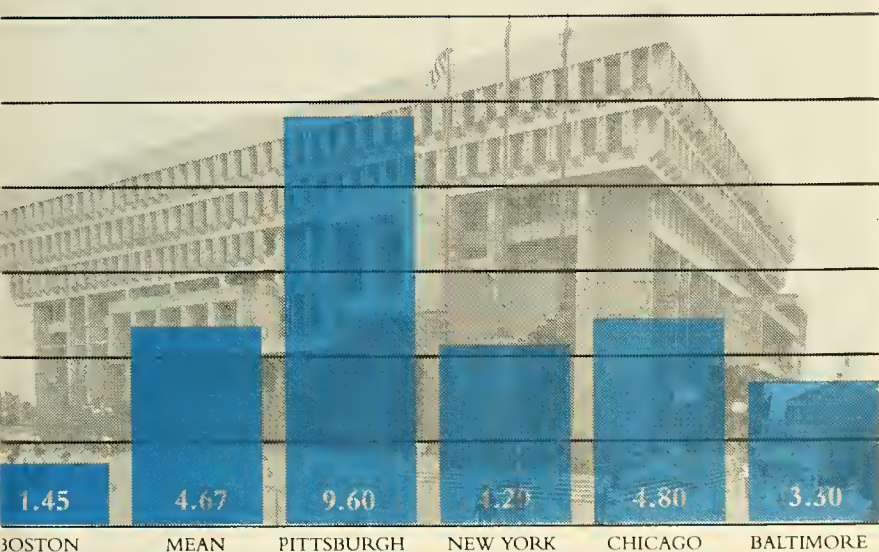
### CAPITAL FUND GROSS DEBT Rate of Principal Retirement

As of June 30, 1991	Amount (in thousands)	Percentage Total Principal Amount Ret
1992-1996	\$253,595	46.2%
1997-2001	158,010	28.8%
2002-2006	99,590	18.2%
2007-2012	37,495	6.8%
Total	\$548,690	100.0%

### Capital Fund Debt Burden

The capital fund debt burden shows the relationship between the City's outstanding debt and its property tax base. Boston's debt burden is extremely favorable at this point in time. A combination of factors — rapid debt retirement and moderate debt issuance — have contributed to the City's favorable debt burden of 1.45% compared to a 7% mean of five similar cities.

### COMPARABLE MEAN DEBT BURDEN



Debt Burden = Total Net Debt/Full Prop. Value  
Mean is average for five cities.

Source: Moody's Credit Reports

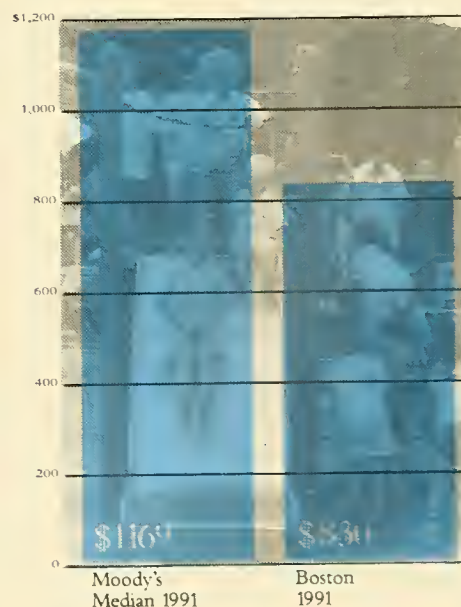
The City's favorable debt position is demonstrated by explaining Boston's current "per capita net debt" based on the most recent Bureau of Census population estimate. Today, the "per capita net debt" stands at \$830.44. Over the past six years, Boston has

consistently been below Moody's annual "per capita net debt" median for cities of comparable size.

These ratios are used in the process of determining a municipal issuer's credit quality.

### PER CAPITA NET DEBT TRENDS

and Comparison to Moody's Median  
TOTAL \$476.9





### Capital Fund Debt Service Requirements

Since 1984, when the City returned to the capital markets to finance long deferred capital projects, the annual operating budget debt service cost has increased on the average by a marginal 3.5%. And, as a percentage of recur-

ring expenditures, it has been relatively low and will likely remain in the lower range of 6% — 7% during the mid 1990's. This favorable position is the result of strong spending controls and investment plans and has led to the City's high bond ratings and excellent standing in capital markets.

### CAPITAL FUND DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS

		6/30/91	6/30/92	FISCAL YEAR ENDING		6/30/95	6/30/96
				6/30/93	6/30/94		
Gross Debt Service Requirements							
Bonded Debt:							
Principal		49,474	53,180	53,585	58,325	55,070	53,990
Interest		37,140	35,809	39,329	37,786	38,018	38,376
Total	1	86,614	88,989	92,914	96,111	93,088	92,366
Less Revenue Deemed Available From Related Sources:							
Parking Rentals	2	3,160	2,416	936	594	172	172
School Construct Ass't.	3	13,779	13,957	14,007	13,155	11,694	11,465
County Courthouses	4	239	187	180	174	165	159
Water & Sewer Pymts.		648	482	426	324	229	134
Sinking Funds	5	386	2,161	1,538	4,450	550	120
Net Debt Service Requirement							
Bonded Debt:		68,402	69,786	75,827	77,414	80,278	80,316
Interest on Temporary Loans							
Revenue Anticipation	6	0	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400
Bond Anticipation		0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Net Debt Service Requirements		\$68,402	\$72,186	\$78,227	\$79,814	\$82,678	\$82,716

#### NOTES:

1. Includes \$81.8 million net amount issued 5/15/91 and assumes additional borrowing FY92 through FY96 totalling \$265 million, 20 year average maturity with an average interest rate of 6.93%
2. 1992 through 1996 - Estimate Real Property Department.
3. 1992 through 1996 - Estimate - Office of Capital Planning based on current Capital Plan.
4. Due from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
5. Includes amounts received on account of betterments estimated at \$100,000 per year.
6. Assuming \$70 million per year -1992 -1996 Int. at average cost of 5% outstanding 250 days. O.B.P.E. estimate.

## THE CAPITAL BUDGET PROCESS

The capital planning process centers around an annual needs assessment. The formal process begins when various city departments submit capital requests and concludes when the City Council approves authorizations. The capital budget is submitted by the Mayor to the City Council each year. The Council, in turn, makes appropriations for new projects proposed that year. Since the end of 1985, the City Council has approved \$549.2 million in new authorizations for capital projects. This process enables the City to continually reassess its capital needs, develop long-term financial strategies, engage in public review and produce a new, updated five-year Capital Plan each year.

While this represents the formal process, capital planning is an ongoing activity involving numerous city departments and hundreds of neighborhood groups and individuals from across Boston. Many capital improvement requests come to the Office of Capital Planning's attention not through city departments, but directly from neighborhood residents. The *Building Boston* program represents a dynamic interchange between government and citizens, one which results in a constant reassessment of the city's physical needs and many substantial neighborhood improvements.

The City gives priority to capital investments which meet the criteria listed below:

- Projects that will address an urgent physical need, code compliance or legal mandate.
- Projects which will result in the mitigation of environmental conditions.
- Projects which support neighborhood revitalization such as business district improvements as well as projects which advance service delivery goals.
- Projects which will improve access to municipal services by all people.
- Investments which support economic development in Boston.

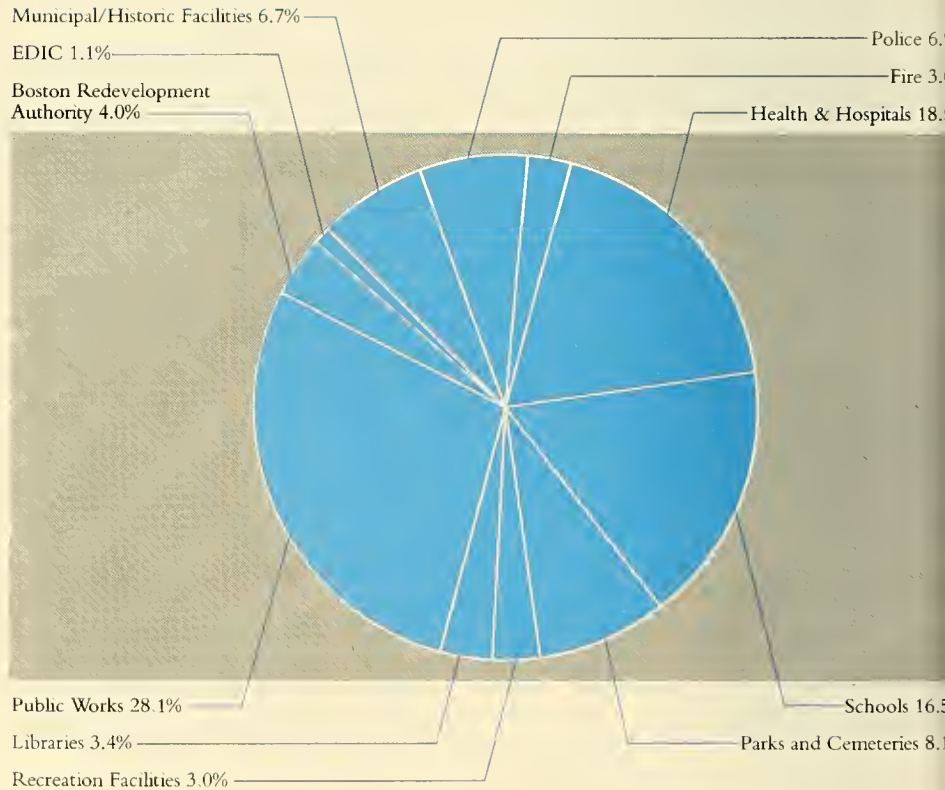
Taken together, these criteria provide the basis for the City's capital investment strategy which strives to have a very comprehensive approach to the diverse physical needs of downtown and all of the City's neighborhoods.

### CAPITAL BUDGET EXPENDITURES

This year's \$1.13 billion capital budget advances the City's planning horizon forward another year, outlining capital expenditures thru fiscal year 1996. This year's budget contains several new initiatives, including the funding for the design and construction of a new Police Headquarters; a Strategic Five-Year Replacement Plan for Bos-

ton's Fire Fighting Apparatus; \$27.4 million in infrastructure projects to support economic development; and several comprehensive studies which will lay the groundwork for future capital construction. The Capital Budget also carries forward the current pipeline of over \$1 billion in projects which address a wide range of physical needs of the City's buildings, parks and roadway systems.

### CAPITAL FUND EXPENDITURES TOTAL \$1.13B



Note: Completed County Facility Projects comprise .7% of total capital investment.



Infrastructure investment continues to be a major priority of the Capital Plan, accounting for over 30% of the Capital Budget. Of the \$262.8 million Public Works budget, \$17 million is earmarked each year to reconstruct and resurface residential streets and sidewalks. In addition, \$16 million has been allocated to upgrade infrastructure which supports initiatives to improve neighborhood business districts and expand affordable housing. This year's plan contains over \$4 million in infrastructure expenditures to assist private economic investment such as the Genzyme Manufacturing plant planned for Allston, the Ruggles Center development planned for Roxbury and the Custom House project planned for the Downtown area. In addition, the City is investing an additional \$4.6 million in infrastructure in the Boston Marine Industrial Park to support the expansion of private investment at this location. This year's capital budget also

includes funding for studies which will guide the City's long-term infrastructure maintenance and improvement. Included within this year's Plan is a Street Lighting Study and a Pavement Management Pilot Program.

Improving public safety administration is the goal of the largest new initiative in this year's Capital Plan: the construction of a new Police Headquarters along Roxbury's Southwest Corridor. Last year's Plan included \$5 million for all of the necessary pre-planning and design for this project. Preliminary planning has been completed and architects are currently working on the designs which should be completed as early as next fall. An additional \$40 million has been added to this year's budget for the construction phase which is expected to begin in the spring of 1993. When completed in 1995, this state-of-the-art facility will be equipped with the most modern policing technologies such as E911 and Computer-Aided-Dispatch.

#### CAPITAL BUDGET SUMMARY BY DEPARTMENT FY1992-FY1996

	Total Project Budget
Police	\$ 69,447
Fire	\$ 21,172
Health & Hospitals	\$ 187,060
Schools	\$ 144,936
Parks and Cemeteries	\$ 67,432
Recreation Facilities	\$ 27,229
Libraries	\$ 35,336
Public Works	\$ 262,805
Boston Redevelopment Authority	\$ 16,413
Economic Development and Industrial Corporation	\$ 6,594
Municipal and Historic Facilities	\$ 70,601
Total Current Projects	\$ 909,025
Total Expensed Projects	\$ 225,108 <sup>1</sup>
Total Capital Investment	\$1,134,133

Footnote 1: Total expensed projects includes \$8,195 of completed County Facility projects.

Another new public safety initiative in this year's plan is an \$8 million **Strategic Five-Year Replacement Plan for Boston's Fire Fighting Apparatus**. This plan will put in place a systematic process whereby each year, as equipment exceeds its useful life (10 years), it will be put in reserve or "back-up" status and a new piece of equipment will be put in its place. This purchasing plan will insure that Boston's fire fighting equipment is continually replaced in order to maintain its quality and reliability.

The sum total of all public safety expenditures account for almost 10% of the Capital Plan, an increase from 5% in last year's Plan.

Close to 16% of this year's budget has been dedicated to making improvements to the physical condition of Boston Public Schools. This year's Capital Plan outlines \$187 million in school investment, a \$22 million increase over last year's plan. To date, 112 of the Capital Plan's 150 school improvement projects are completed, another 22 are in construction, 7 are in design and 9 are in the planning stages. Close to half of the City's school buildings have already been renovated.

Not since 1962, when the *Sargent's Report* was commissioned by the City, has a comprehensive survey been completed of all of Boston's public schools. A new initiative for the Boston Public Schools in this year's Plan is a comprehensive, system-wide **School Facilities Needs Assessment**. This study will analyze the physical conditions and educational program requirements of all existing school buildings and the need for future school construction.

The Health and Hospitals budget, accounting for over 20% of the capital budget, contains the financing for the largest capital project in the City's history, the construction of a new \$170 million inpatient facility at Boston City Hospital (BCH). Another \$15 million has been earmarked for additional improvements associated with BCH, such as the renovation of the Dowling and Maternity Buildings. Additionally, \$11 million has been budgeted for facilities on the Mattapan Hospital Campus, including the \$9.2 million reconstruction of the 70-year old Foley Building and the construction of a \$1.2 million new residence and day care center for children who have the AIDS virus or are HIV positive.

Parks and recreation facilities all across Boston continue to be restored through capital investment. Approximately \$92 million is committed to park improvements, including over \$2.8 million in facilities to support the maintenance of these new improvements. Also, \$34 million has been dedicated to facilities which house programs managed by Community Centers. Improvements to the City's parks, playgrounds and recreation facilities account for over 10% of the total capital budget.

The remaining Capital Budget expenditures are allocated among a variety of projects throughout the City's capital program. Repairs to the Boston Public Libraries, the City's historical landmarks and municipal facilities and special initiatives in all of the departmental budgets aim to make Boston a well maintained and more accessible City.

### CAPITAL BUDGET REVENUES

The \$1.13 billion of capital expenditures presented in this year's five-year ending plan will be financed by:

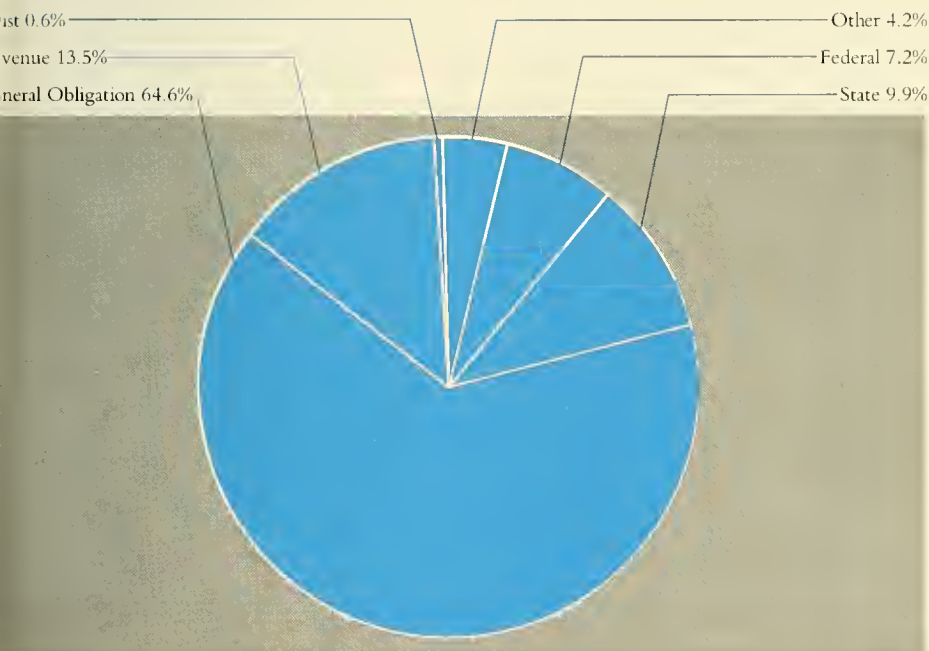
General Obligation Bonds	\$732,783
Revenue Bonds	\$153,060
State	\$112,098
Federal	\$ 81,525
Trust Funds	\$ 7,033
Other Sources	\$ 47,634

### Bond Sales

The sale of general obligation bonds continues to be the primary source of funding for capital projects, accounting for 64.6% of capital fund revenues.

Since 1985, the City has successfully sold \$409.1 million of general obligation bonds to support the Capital Plan. This year's Capital Plan calls for \$265 million of new general obligation bonds over a five-year period.

### CAPITAL FUND REVENUES BY SOURCE TOTAL \$1.13B





The timing of future bond sales will be determined by a variety of factors, among them — cash need, market conditions and the capacity of the City's annual operating budget to support debt service.

In December of 1990, the City successfully sold \$169.3 million in revenue bonds to finance the city's largest capital project ever: the reconstruction of Boston City Hospital (BCH). The bonds were backed by Federal Housing Administration (FHA) insurance, which required the approval of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). By financing the BCH project with federally insured revenue bonds, instead of general obligations, the City was able to preserve its general obligation debt capacity for other essential capital projects which, unlike the hospital project, do not generate their own revenues. BCH was the first publicly owned and operated hospital in the country to qualify for the FHA insurance program.

### **State and Federal Funding**

The remaining revenues for capital projects are derived mainly from the City's aggressive pursuit of state and federal funding. The State and Federal Governments have historically played a major financial role in supporting local infrastructure investment, economic

development and school facilities. However, in the last two decades their roles have diminished greatly. Those programs which continue to provide key contributions to the City's Capital Plan are described below.

The **School Building Assistance Program** is a significant external revenue source supporting Capital Plan debt. This program was established under the State's Chapter 645 of the Acts of 1948, as amended, and authorizes funding for school renovation and construction. While the City incurs debt up front for its school projects, the school construction program under the Commonwealth's Department of Education reimburses cities and towns for a percentage of school construction and remodeling projects on an annual basis. Since June of 1985, 129 school projects have been approved for reimbursement. The estimated amount of reimbursement the City will receive on these projects over a 20-year period is \$160.5 million.

Another major state program for Boston is **Chapter 90**, administered by the State Department of Public Works. Chapter 90 funds, derived from state gas tax revenues, are made available to cities and towns

annually to assist in the construction and repairing of roadways. In FY 1989, Boston's share of Chapter 90 funds was .8% of the total available amount. With the onset of the State's recent budgetary problems, the Chapter 90 distribution for FY 1990 was deferred until FY 1991. Since that time, the distribution formula was changed so that Boston's share of total Chapter 90 funds in FY 1992 and FY 1993 is only .7%. This 1.1% decrease, based on the state's distribution formula for Boston, has meant a loss of \$1.9 million in available funds for Boston's roadway projects in FY 1992 and FY 1993. The state has partially offset the City's relative decline in its share of the distribution by increasing the gross dollar value of the Chapter 90 authorization in FY 1992 and FY 1993.

Another roadway program administered through the State is the Urban Systems Program. This program, which is supported by the Federal Government, provides 75% funding for major local roadway projects and 25% local matching funds from the state as long as the City provides the up front costs of design and engineering. Several roadway projects in this year's Capital Plan, such as Commercial Street in the North End, Blue Hill Avenue in Roxbury and Washington Street in Roslindale, are part of this program.

### CHAPTER 90 STATE FUNDS

FISCAL YEAR AUTHORIZATIONS  
(Dollars in Thousands)

State Chapter	Chapter Year	State-wide Allotment	City Year	Boston's Share
Ch. 480	1979	\$20,000	FY80	\$1,661
Ch. 570	1980	10,000	FY81	905
Ch. 329	1980	18,100	FY81	1,636
Ch. 732	1981	25,000	FY82	2,174
Ch. 351	1981	20,925	FY82	1,819
Ch. 191	1982	21,000	FY83	1,865
Ch. 289	1983	20,787	FY84	1,841
*Ch. 637	1983	20,000	FY84	1,778
*Ch. 637	1983	20,000	FY85	1,778
Ch. 234	1984	18,300	FY85	1,626
Ch. 140	1985	18,300	FY86	1,625
*Ch. 811	1985	30,000	FY86	2,371
*Ch. 811	1985	30,000	FY87	2,371
Ch. 206	1986	19,650	FY87	1,727
Ch. 199	1987	20,136	FY88	1,744
*Ch. 15	1988	40,000	FY89	3,528
N/A	1989	0	FY90	0
*Ch. 121	1990	42,359	FY91	3,528
*Ch. 33	1991	90,000	FY92	6,947
**Ch. 33	1991	90,000	FY93	6,947
TOTAL		\$574,557		\$47,873

\*State Bond Funded

\*\*Pending State Additional Approval

Note: Under Chapter 208, Acts of 1988, the State's funding mechanism of the Chapter 90 program changed. Unused balances on all previously established chapters funded by gasoline tax revenues were reverted to funds from the sale of State bonds.

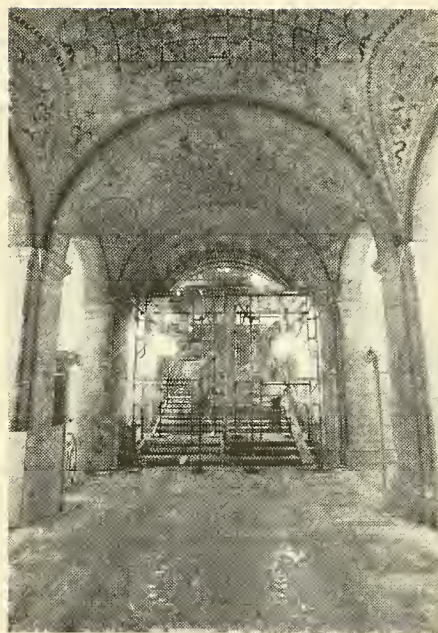
Jamaica Pond  
Boathouse



In 1985, the State Legislature initiated the **Olmsted Historic Landscape Preservation Program** to provide a Master Plan and \$15 million in capital improvements to Olmsted's Emerald Necklace. Within Boston's boundaries, this magnificent trail of parkland, designed by Frederick Law Olmsted over 100 years ago, runs from the Boston Common, down Commonwealth Avenue, through the Fens, down to Jamaica Pond, and on to the Arnold Arboretum and Franklin Park. The Master Plan was completed in 1989 and to date \$1.7 million in improvements have been made in Boston. In 1990, because of the State's financial condi-

tion, the appropriation was frozen and the remaining \$2.3 million allocated to Boston is currently unavailable. Boston still has a long way to go to return this national treasure to its original splendor. The City is working with the State to try to restore this program under the existing authorization.

The restoration and renovation of the Boston Public Library's historic McKim Library in Copley Square is receiving both state and federal funding. The first phase of the project, which is currently underway, is expected to cost \$21 million and will be financed using \$13.4 million from the City's capital fund, a \$7 million grant



McKim Library  
Restoration  
Back Bay



om the Massachusetts Board of  
Library Commissioners and a Title II  
grant of nearly \$220,000 from the U.S.  
Department of Education.

The City is also receiving federal  
funds to construct a new residence and  
daycare center in Boston for children  
with AIDS (CAP). The new, \$1.02  
million CAP Facility was financed by  
\$770,000 from the City's capital  
budget and a \$250,000 grant from the  
U.S. Department of Health and Human  
Services.

Additionally, in 1988, Congress  
appropriated \$14.3 million through the  
Department of the Interior to renovate  
Faneuil Hall and the Old State House.  
The rehabilitation of these two historic  
landmarks is currently being carried  
out by the National Parks Service and  
construction is 90% complete. Both  
facilities are expected to be reopened in  
the spring of 1992.

### Trust Funds

The City's Trust Office maintains a  
variety of trust funds left to the City of  
Boston by private citizens for improve-  
ments to public spaces. They represent  
a small percentage, approximately  
0.8%, of the overall revenue to the  
Capital Fund. These trust funds are  
used for such things as the major reno-  
vation of several health centers, the  
construction of new recreation facilities  
and to support the work of community  
groups. The Office of Capital Planning  
works closely with the City's Trust  
Office to coordinate the use of trust  
dollars to supplement the funding of  
applicable capital projects.

Grants from the George Robert  
White Fund have resulted in several  
neighborhood improvements such as a  
new gymnasium and teen center in  
South Boston and the renovation of



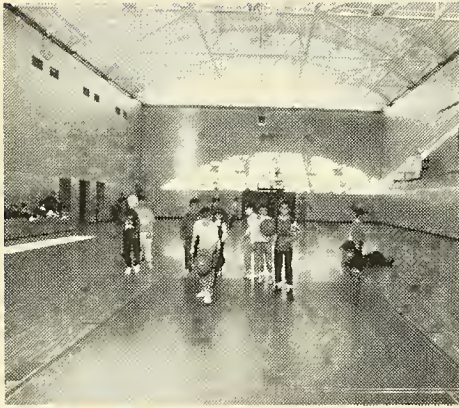
*Faneuil Hall  
Restoration  
Central Business  
District*



*Children with  
AIDS Facility  
Mattapan*

seven health centers throughout the City. In addition, a \$4 million White Fund grant will be used to construct a new recreation center in Franklin Field. After 12 years of abandonment, the Franklin Field MDC rink will be converted into a recreation center which will serve more than 10,000 youths in the surrounding area.

Grants from the Edward Ingersoll Browne Trust Fund have resulted in the restoration of several small neighborhood parks such as Oak Square in Brighton and Hayes Square in Charlestown. In addition, significant improvements planned for Mattapan Square will be supported by the Browne Fund.



*George R. White  
Gymnasium  
South Boston*



*Oak Square  
Brighton*

## THE CAPITAL BUDGET





This year's edition of *Rebuilding Boston* marks the seventh publication of the City's Capital Plan by the Mayor's Office of Capital Planning. The Capital Plan includes expenditures for over 850 projects in eleven City departments. The following section consists of two executive summaries, departmental capital budgets, and project descriptions. As in previous years, the time frame for the capital budget has been rolled forward by one year, thus maintaining a continuous five-year planning horizon.

The two executive summaries, Capital Project Financing and Capital Project Expenditures, introduce the capital budget section. Both summaries contain departmental totals presented in thousands of dollars. The two summaries give a comprehensive overview of the City's capital priorities and financing sources. The Capital Project Expenditure Summary includes \$396,014,000 of investment from the inception of the Rebuilding Boston Program in 1985 through fiscal year 1991. More than 50% of this investment comprises over 300 projects which have been completely expensed. As a result of legislation passed in 1989 in which the Commonwealth of Massachusetts assumed responsibility of the County courthouses, the City's investment in County Facilities, totalling \$8,195,000, is not listed separately and has been included in the total expensed figure. A modification made to this year's plan is the inclusion of the Public Facilities development projects in the Public Works budget.

This edition follows the format established in previous Capital Plans. The main body of the capital budget is twofold. Presented on opposite pages are project descriptions and corresponding expenditures, all figures given in thousands of dollars. The department budgets are listed in the order they appear in the Capital Project Expenditures Executive Summary. A brief description of the scope of work for each project is provided in the project descriptions. The reader may then quickly locate a particular project, its scope of work, and examine the capital expenditures on the adjacent page. In addition to listing current project expenditures, each budget includes the aggregate of all totally expensed projects. The sum of current projects and expensed projects represents the total capital investment.

The Capital Project Financing Executive Summary outlines the sources of funding for all capital projects. These funding sources, represented in thousands of dollars, are identified as follows:

<b>Existing Authorization</b>	Existing expenditure authorizations.
<b>Proposed Authorization</b>	Proposed expenditure authorizations.
<b>State</b>	Grants and Chapter 90. State funding identified in departmental project descriptions.
<b>Federal</b>	Highway and historic building grants. Federal funding identified in departmental project descriptions.
<b>Other</b>	Trust funds (Edward Ingersoll Browne Trust Fund and George Robert White Trust Fund), private sources and miscellaneous project funding outside of the capital fund.
<b>Total</b>	Combined sum of all capital project funding sources.



## Capital Project Financing

(In Thousands of Dollars)

Department	Existing Authorization	Proposed Authorization	State	Federal	Other	Total
Police	\$34,862	\$43,086	\$355	\$0	\$0	\$78,303
Fire	17,640	11,547	0	0	5,075	34,263
Health and Hospitals	199,375	3,931	0	525	5,474	209,305
Schools	157,728	27,828	1,692	0	0	187,248
Parks & Cemeteries	62,157	11,023	16,350	0	2,214	91,744
Recreation Facilities	29,680	2,491	0	0	1,700	33,871
Libraries	30,517	1,023	7,000	0	0	38,540
Public Works	122,678	60,037	74,181	60,588	925	318,409
Boston Redevelopment Authority	26,872	1,702	10,430	6,066	85	45,155
Economic Development and Industrial Corporation	5,439	5,315	1,990	0	0	12,744
Municipal and Historic Facilities	59,642	2,158	100	14,346	110	76,356
<b>Total Capital Plan</b>	<b>\$754,785<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>\$170,141<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>\$112,098</b>	<b>\$81,525</b>	<b>\$15,583</b>	<b>\$1,134,133<sup>1</sup></b>

Note 1: Total Capital Plan includes \$8,195 for County Facility projects.

Note 2: Existing and proposed authorizations includes general obligation funds and sale of surplus property receipts.

The Capital Project Expenditure Executive Summary presents existing and projected expenditures. These expenditures, represented in thousands of dollars, are identified as follows:

#### Expended Thru 6/30/91

Ongoing project expenditures through fiscal year 1991. A summary of capital fund expenditures for completed projects which have been expensed and require no further capital expenditure is also included.

#### Capital Fund Expenditures FY1992

Expenditures projected for fiscal year 1992.

#### FY1993-FY1996

Expenditures projected for fiscal years 1993-1996.

#### Long-Range

Expenditures for scheduled projects that are projected to continue beyond the fiscal year 1993-1996 time frame.

#### Total Capital Fund

Combined sum of previous four columns.

#### Other

Trust funds (Edward Ingersoll Browne Trust Fund and George Robert White Trust Fund), federal highway funding, private sources and miscellaneous project funding outside the capital fund.

#### Total Project Budget

Combined sum of the Total Capital Fund and Other columns which represents the City's comprehensive capital investment.

# Capital Project Expenditures (In Thousands of Dollars)

Department	Expended Thru 6/30/91	Capital Fund Expenditures FY 1992	FY 1993-FY 1996	Long-Range	Total Capital Budget	Other	Total Project Budget
Police	\$12,263	\$1,174	\$50,523	\$5,487	\$69,447	\$0	\$69,447
Fire	2,269	1,898	14,800	2,205	21,172	0	21,172
Health and Hospitals	43,014	34,130	104,639	700	182,483	4,577	187,060
Schools	57,817	29,008	50,780	7,331	144,936	0	144,936
Parks and Cemeteries	13,839	14,055	27,707	5,888	61,489	5,943	67,432
Recreation Facilities	13,440	5,945	7,626	150	27,161	68	27,229
Libraries	7,823	800	21,696	5,017	35,336	0	35,336
Public Works	36,906	16,688	88,072	45,954	187,620	75,185	262,805
Boston Redevelopment Authority	3,323	1,680	11,125	0	16,128	285	16,413
Economic Development and Industrial Corporation	239	600	5,755	0	6,594	0	6,594
Municipal and Historic Facilities	14,187	1,867	21,647	18,554	56,255	14,346	70,601
<b>Total Current Projects</b>	<b>205,120</b>	<b>107,845</b>	<b>404,370</b>	<b>91,286</b>	<b>808,621</b>	<b>100,404</b>	<b>909,025</b>
<b>Total Expensed Projects</b>	<b>190,894</b>				<b>190,894</b>	<b>34,214</b>	<b>225,108<sup>1</sup></b>
<b>Total Capital Investment</b>	<b>\$396,014</b>	<b>\$107,845</b>	<b>\$404,370</b>	<b>\$91,286</b>	<b>\$999,515</b>	<b>\$134,618</b>	<b>\$1,134,133</b>

Note 1: Total expensed projects include \$8,195 of completed County Facility projects.



## POLICE

### Project Descriptions



- 1 Area A, Central Business District  
Upgrade heating system, replace roof, waterproof, and renovate interior.
- 2 Area A-7, East Boston  
Improve access for persons with disabilities and upgrade heating system.
- 3 Area B/C/D and Revolver Range, Roxbury/Dorchester/South End and Moon Island  
Repair HVAC systems, and improve ventilation at Areas B and D, construct separate locker and shower facilities for female officers, enlarge sallyport, and reprogram facility at Area C, and install a modular facility at Revolver Range.
- 4 Area D-14, Brighton  
Upgrade mens shower room and improve access for persons with disabilities.
- 5 Area E, West Roxbury  
Repair roof and structure; replace clapboard, windows, and step flashing; and paint exterior.
- 6 Cell Renovations, Citywide  
Improve ventilation at various area and neighborhood police stations.
- 7 Computer-Aided-Dispatch (CAD) System, Back Bay  
Design and install CAD system for Police Department and Emergency Medical Service.
- 8 Edgewood Street Garage, Roxbury  
Renovate existing structure to house Special Operations Headquarters and one ambulance bay.
- 9 Emergency Operations Center, Back Bay  
Renovate the Emergency Operations Center at the existing Boston Police Department Headquarters to accommodate CAD installation.
- 10 Enhanced 9-1-1, Roxbury  
Install Enhanced 9-1-1 emergency phone system in the New Police Headquarters.
- 11 Fuel Tank Replacements Phase I, Citywide  
Identify and replace leaking or defective fuel tanks.
- 12 Fuel Tank Replacements Phase II, Citywide  
Remove and replace fuel tanks at Area D-4, Back Bay; Area-14, Brighton; and the Police Training Academy, Hyde Park.
- 13 Gas Leak Detector Systems, Various  
Install leak detection system at four stations (East Boston, Back Bay, Mattapan, and Hyde Park).

**Capital Expenditures**  
(In Thousands of Dollars)

	Current Projects	Expended Thru 6/30/91	Capital Fund Expenditures		Long-Range	Capital Fund	Other	Total Project Budget
			FY1992	FY1993-FY1996				
1	Area A	\$31	\$153	\$845	\$0	\$1,029	\$0	\$1,029
2	Area A-7	0	0	522	10	532	0	532
3	Area B/C/D and Revolver Range	126	125	1,746	129	2,126	0	2,126
4	Area D-14	0	0	291	0	291	0	291
5	Area E	14	47	291	0	352	0	352
6	Cell Renovations	0	0	150	0	150	0	150
7	Computer-Aided-Dispatch (CAD ) System	988	20	1,992	0	3,000	0	3,000
8	Edgewood Street Garage	1,926	172	774	0	2,872	0	2,872
9	Emergency Operations Center	60	182	423	0	665	0	665
10	Enhanced 9-1-1	217	0	2,150	133	2,500	0	2,500
11	Fuel Tank Replacements Phase I	266	127	0	0	393	0	393
12	Fuel Tank Replacements Phase II	0	0	659	0	659	0	659
13	Gas Leak Detector Systems	0	0	32	0	32	0	32

## Project Descriptions

- 
- |    |                                      |  |
|----|--------------------------------------|--|
| 14 | Jamaica Plain Police Station         | Construct new Jamaica Plain Police Station to house Drug Control Unit (DCU) Headquarters.  |
| 15 | Mobile Generator, Back Bay           | Purchase mobile generator for use at Emergency Operations Center.  |
| 16 | New Police Headquarters, Roxbury     | Design and construct a new Police Headquarters for administrative, Enhanced 9-1-1 and Computer-Aided-Dispatch functions.                       |
| 17 | South Boston Police Station          | Construct new South Boston Police Station.   |
| 18 | Stress Unit, Mattapan                | Replace roof, upgrade electrical system, replace clapboard and improve interior finishes.  |
| 19 | Training Academy Phase I, Hyde Park  | Replace boiler, upgrade electrical system, improve shower facilities, clean masonry, install lighting, replace fence, and enhance landscaping. |
| 20 | Training Academy Phase II, Hyde Park | Replace windows, upgrade temperature controls, renovate interior and improve access for persons with disabilities.                             |



**Capital Expenditures**  
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Current Projects	Expended Thru 6/30/91	Capital Fund Expenditures		Long-Range	Total Capital Fund	Other	Total Project Budget
		FY 1992	FY 1993-FY 1996				
14 Jamaica Plain Police Station	3,933	20	0	0	3,953	0	3,953
15 Mobile Generator	0	0	115	0	115	0	115
16 New Police Headquarters	168	125	39,492	5,215	45,000	0	45,000
17 South Boston Police Station	3,799	74	0	0	3,873	0	3,873
18 Stress Unit	0	0	145	0	145	0	145
19 Training Academy Phase I	735	129	0	0	864	0	864
20 Training Academy Phase II	0	0	896	0	896	0	896
<b>Total Current Projects</b>	<b>12,263</b>	<b>1,174</b>	<b>50,523</b>	<b>5,487</b>	<b>69,447</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>69,447</b>
<b>Total Expensed Projects</b>	<b>8,856</b>				<b>8,856</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,856</b>
<b>Total Capital Investment</b>	<b>\$21,119</b>				<b>\$78,303</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$78,303</b>

## FIRE

### Project Descriptions



- |    |   |   |
|----|---|---|
| 1  | Arson Squad, Dorchester                   | Replace overhead door and renovate interior.  |
| 2  | Facility Survey, Citywide                 | Conduct study to inventory and assess structural and mechanical facility needs in 33 fire stations.   |
| 3  | Ladder Trucks FY92-FY96                   | Purchase nine ladder trucks as part of a five-year replacement program.   |
| 4  | Lighting Truck FY92-FY96                  | Purchase one lighting truck as part of a five-year replacement program.   |
| 5  | Moon Island Seawall, Boston Harbor        | Repair granite seawall and stabilize and backfill adjacent soils.   |
| 6  | Pumper Truck FY91                         | Purchase one pumper truck.  |
| 7  | Pumper Trucks FY92-FY96                   | Purchase fifteen pumper trucks as part of a five-year replacement program.  |
| 8  | Renovations at 11 Fire Stations, Citywide | Repair/replace roofs, overhead doors, windows, and masonry; upgrade plumbing systems; and renovate interiors: Engine Cos. 8, North End; 9, East Boston; 14, Roxbury; 17, Dorchester; 21, Dorchester; 33, Back Bay; 37, Roxbury; 41, Brighton; 52, Mattapan; 55, West Roxbury; and Alarm Building, Fenway.   |
| 9  | Renovations at 11 Fire Stations, Citywide | Replace roofs, overhead doors, stairs, and windows; repair masonry and apparatus floors; and upgrade plumbing systems: Engine Cos. 4, Central Business District; 7, Back Bay; 20, Dorchester; 30, West Roxbury; 32, Charlestown; 42, Roxbury; 47, Central Business District; 53, West Roxbury; 54, Long Island, Boston Harbor; 56, East Boston; and Safety Building, Central Business District. |
| 10 | Renovations at 14 Fire Stations, Citywide | Renovate interiors and exteriors: Engine Cos. 2, South Boston; 3, South End; 14, Roxbury; 16, Mattapan; 17, Dorchester; 18, Dorchester; 21, Dorchester; 24, Dorchester; 29, Brighton; 30, West Roxbury; 32, Charlestown; 33, Central Business District; 37, Roxbury; and 39, South Boston.  |
| 11 | Renovations at 16 Fire Stations, Citywide | Renovate interiors and exteriors: Engine Cos. 4, Central Business District; 5, East Boston; 7, Back Bay; 41, Brighton; 42, Roxbury; 48, Hyde Park; 49, Hyde Park; 50, Charlestown; 51, Brighton; 52, Mattapan; 53, West Roxbury; 55, West Roxbury; 56, East Boston; Arson Building, Roxbury; Fire Headquarters, Roxbury; and Maintenance Building, Roxbury.                                     |

# Capital Expenditures (In Thousands of Dollars)

Current Projects	Expended Thru 6/30/91	Capital Fund Expenditures		Long-Range	Total Capital Fund	Other	Total Project Budget
		FY1992	FY1993-FY1996				
1 Arson Squad	\$0	\$0	\$67	\$0	\$67	\$0	\$67
2 Facility Survey	0	0	130	0	130	0	130
3 Ladder Trucks FY92-FY96	0	984	2,295	0	3,279	0	3,279
4 Lighting Truck FY92-FY96	0	0	500	0	500	0	500
5 Moon Island Seawall	0	0	239	0	239	0	239
6 Pumper Truck FY91	0	165	0	0	165	0	165
7 Pumper Trucks FY92-FY96	0	357	3,000	0	3,357	0	3,357
8 Renovations at 11 Fire Stations	984	161	287	0	1,432	0	1,432
9 Renovations at 11 Fire Stations	939	61	0	0	1,000	0	1,000
10 Renovations at 14 Fire Stations	170	75	2,311	384	2,940	0	2,940
11 Renovations at 16 Fire Stations	113	90	2,627	373	3,203	0	3,203



## **FIRE** Project Descriptions

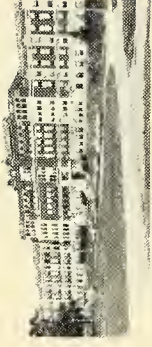
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- |    |   |   |
|----|---|---|
| 12 | Rescue Unit FY92-FY96                     | Purchase one rescue unit as part of a five-year replacement program.  |
| 13 | Safety Building, Beacon Hill              | Remove oil tank, replace boiler, and remove asbestos.   |
| 14 | Tank Removal and Replacement,<br>Citywide | Remove leaking fuel tanks at: Engine Cos. 2, East Boston; 4, Central Business District; 7, Back Bay; 8, North End; 9, East Boston; 14, Roxbury; 17, Dorchester; 18, Dorchester; 20, Dorchester; 21, Dorchester; 22, Central Business District; 24, Dorchester; 29, Brighton; 32, Charlestown; 37, Roxbury; 39, South Boston; 41, Brighton; 42, Roxbury; 48, Hyde Park; 49, Hyde Park; 50, Charlestown; 52, Mattapan; Training Academy, Moon Island; Headquarters, Roxbury. Replace fuel tanks at: Engine Cos. 7, Back Bay; 14, Roxbury; 20, Dorchester; 32, Charlestown; 41, Brighton; and Headquarters, Roxbury. |
| 15 | Tower Units FY92-FY96                     | Purchase one tower unit as part of a five-year replacement program.   |
| 16 | Training Academy, Moon Island             | Replace roof and repoint masonry.   |

**Capital Expenditures**  
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Current Projects	Expended Thru 6/30/91	Capital Fund Expenditures		Long-Range	Total Capital Fund	Other	Total Project Budget
		FY 1992	FY 1993-FY 1996				
12 Rescue Unit FY92-FY96	0	0	292	0	292	0	292
13 Safety Building	63	5	0	0	68	0	68
14 Tank Removal and Replacement	0	0	2,314	1,382	3,696	0	3,696
15 Tower Units FY92-FY96	0	0	500	0	500	0	500
16 Training Academy	0	0	238	66	304	0	304
<b>Total Current Projects</b>	<b>2,269</b>	<b>1,898</b>	<b>14,800</b>	<b>2,205</b>	<b>21,172</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21,172</b>
<b>Total Expended Projects</b>	<b>8,016</b>				<b>8,016</b>	<b>5,075</b>	<b>13,091</b>
<b>Total Capital Investment</b>	<b>\$10,285</b>				<b>\$29,188</b>	<b>\$5,075</b>	<b>\$34,263</b>

## HEALTH AND HOSPITALS

### Project Descriptions



#### BOSTON CITY HOSPITAL

- 1 Administration Building  
Remove asbestos from ceiling and install new ceiling.
- 2 Ambulatory Care Center Elevators  
Install new control devices and landing doors for six elevators.
- 3 Ambulatory Care Center Phase II  
Repair exterior masonry; replace windows, hatches, and fourth and fifth floor roof; and develop space plan for clinic utilization.
- 4 Dowling Building Air-Conditioning  
Install new chilled water pumps and roof chiller to connect to existing operating room air-conditioning system.
- 5 Dowling Building Amphitheater  
Repair roofs and exterior masonry and refurbish interior.
- 6 Electric Transformers  
Remove/replace eleven transformers.
- 7 Life Safety Systems  
Upgrade smoke and fire detection alarm systems and sprinkler systems in four patient buildings.
- 8 New Inpatient Facility  
Construct a new 356-bed state-of-the-art inpatient facility.
- 9 Surgical Center  
Design outpatient surgical center.
- 10 Window Replacements  
Install new windows in the Laundry and Dowling Buildings.

#### LONG ISLAND HOSPITAL

- 11 Homeless Shelter Phase II  
Replace roof on Tobin Building, repair exterior masonry, and upgrade plumbing.
- 12 Masonry Repairs  
Repair masonry at the Administration and Morris Buildings, and repair foundation of Tobin Building.
- 13 Sewer Tie-In and Treatment  
Tie-in new drop shaft to the inter-island sewage outfall tunnel and decommission the existing treatment plant.
- 14 Water Supply and Plumbing Systems  
Clean and paint water tower, inspect water system, replace pipes and valves, and repair interior plumbing system.



Capital Expenditures  
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Current Projects		Expended Thru 6/30/91	Capital Fund Expenditures		Long-Range	Total Capital Fund	Other	Total Project Budget
			FY 1992	FY 1993–FY 1996				
BOSTON CITY HOSPITAL								
1	Administration Building	\$0	\$0	\$525	\$0	\$525	\$0	\$525
2	Ambulatory Care Center Elevators	0	100	789	0	889	0	889
3	Ambulatory Care Center Phase II	66	200	848	0	1,114	0	1,114
4	Dowling Building Air-Conditioning	46	11	0	0	57	0	57
5	Dowling Building Amphitheater	0	0	0	0	0	2,600	2,600
6	Electric Transformers	231	25	0	0	256	0	256
7	Life Safety Systems	2,623	98	90	0	2,811	0	2,811
8	New Inpatient Facility	31,244	30,000	91,816	0	153,060	0	153,060
9	Surgical Center	0	0	179	0	179	0	179
10	Window Replacements	0	0	474	0	474	0	474
LONG ISLAND HOSPITAL								
11	Homeless Shelters Phase II	153	140	0	0	293	0	293
12	Masonry Repairs	0	0	658	0	658	0	658
13	Sewer Tie-In and Treatment	0	50	520	0	570	0	570
14	Water Supply and Plumbing Systems	0	25	545	0	570	0	570

## MATTAPAN HOSPITAL

- 15 Asbestos Removal Remove/contain asbestos in tunnels and mechanical room.
- 16 Children with AIDS Facility Construct residential facility for children with AIDS.
- 17 Courtyard Handicap Access Install ramp for wheelchair access to courtyard of Foley Building.
- 18 Foley Building Central Sterile Renovate ground floor for Central Sterile Supply area.
- 19 Foley Building Elevators Upgrade two elevators to meet all Department of Public Safety and Boston Fire Department code requirements.
- 20 Foley Building Renovation Renovate patient floors and lobby; upgrade central oxygen supply; install new electrical system, lighting, and rest rooms; and repair exterior.

## OTHER HOSPITAL FACILITIES

- 21 Ambulance Garage, Dorchester Construct a one-bay ambulance garage.
- 22 Ambulance Garage, South End Renovate garage for relocation of two ambulance bays.
- 23 Equipment Purchases FY89-FY93, Citywide Replace and upgrade medical equipment.
- 24 George Robert White Health Center, Hyde Park Replace roof and windows, renovate exterior masonry, and upgrade building systems. Funding provided through the George Robert White Trust Fund.
- 25 Harvard Street Health Center, Roxbury Upgrade heating, plumbing, and electrical systems; repair roof and flashing; and enhance landscaping. Funding provided through the George Robert White Trust Fund.
- 26 Parking Lots, BCH/LIH/MCDH Pave four hospital parking lots.
- 27 Roof Replacements, BCH/LIH/MCDH Repair roofs on six hospital buildings.

# Capital Expenditures (In Thousands of Dollars)

Current Projects	Expended Thru 6/30/91	Capital Fund Expenditures FY 1992	FY 1993-FY 1996	Long-Range	Total Capital Fund	Other	Total Project Budget
MATTAPAN HOSPITAL							
15 Asbestos Removal	666	236	83	0	985	0	985
16 Children with AIDS Facility	85	428	415	0	928	250	1,178
17 Courtyard Handicap Access	0	0	146	0	146	0	146
18 Foley Building Central Sterile	0	50	206	0	256	0	256
19 Foley Building Elevators	0	100	140	0	240	0	240
20 Foley Building Renovation	5,394	1,280	883	0	7,557	0	7,557
OTHER HOSPITAL FACILITIES							
21 Ambulance Garage	0	50	179	0	229	0	229
22 Ambulance Garage	0	0	219	0	219	0	219
23 Equipment Purchases FY89-FY93	2,032	900	4,868	700	8,500	0	8,500
24 George Robert White Health Center	0	0	0	0	0	352	352
25 Harvard Street Health Center	0	0	0	0	0	450	450
26 Parking Lots, BCH/LIH/MCDH	390	14	0	0	404	0	404
27 Roof Replacements, BCH/LIH/MCDH	26	241	420	0	687	0	687



## HEALTH AND HOSPITALS

### Project Descriptions

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- |    |                                |   |
|----|--------------------------------|---|
| 28 | South Boston Health Center     | Replace roof, windows, and exterior doors; repair exterior masonry and lighting; install sprinkler system; and remodel interior of building. Funding provided through the George Robert White Trust Fund. |
| 29 | Utility Upgrade, LIH/MCDH      | Repair/replace heating system valves, piping, and electrical panels.  |
| 30 | Vacant Buildings, BCH/LIH/MCDH | Secure vacant buildings to prevent damage due to vandalism, weather, and trespassers.   |

# Capital Expenditures

(In Thousands of Dollars)

Current Projects		Expended Thru 6/30/91	Capital Fund Expenditures		Long-Range	Total Capital Fund	Other	Total Project Budget
			FY1992	FY1993-FY1996				
28	South Boston Health Center	0	0	0	0	0	925	925
29	Utility Upgrade, LIH/MCDH	58	142	434	0	634	0	634
30	Vacant Buildings, BCH/LIH/MCDH	0	40	202	0	242	0	242
<b>Total Current Projects</b>		<b>43,014</b>	<b>34,130</b>	<b>104,639</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>182,483</b>	<b>4,577</b>	<b>187,060</b>
<b>Total Expensed Projects</b>		<b>20,823</b>				<b>20,823</b>	<b>1,422</b>	<b>22,245</b>
<b>Total Capital Investment</b>		<b>\$63,837</b>				<b>\$203,306</b>	<b>\$5,999</b>	<b>\$209,305</b>

## SCHOOLS

### Project Descriptions



- |    |  |   |
|----|--|---|
| 1  | Asbestos Removal, Citywide                                   | Remove asbestos and reinsulate schools identified in Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA) Survey.   |
| 2  | Blackstone School/Harvard-Kent School, South End/Charlestown | Repair skylights and waterproof masonry.  |
| 3  | Boston Latin Academy, Roxbury                                | Renovate existing Technical High School building to provide a modern facility for Latin Academy.  |
| 4  | Boston Latin School, Fenway                                  | Renovate classrooms, cafeteria, auditorium, and hallways; construct new gymnasium wing; upgrade plumbing, electrical, and heating systems; install new windows and doors; and repair masonry. |
| 5  | Dearborn School Phase II, Roxbury                            | Repair lintels, repoint masonry, and replace roof.  |
| 6  | East Boston High School                                      | Renovate gym and locker facilities.   |
| 7  | Facility Assessments, Citywide                               | Complete a comprehensive condition assessment of all school facilities including structural, mechanical, and access needs.  |
| 8  | Gavin School, Dorchester                                     | Provide access to persons with disabilities.  |
| 9  | George Robert White Stadium, Roxbury                         | Rehabilitate stadium field and seating and renovate field house.  |
| 10 | George Robert White Stadium Phase II, Roxbury                | Waterproof west stand, repair drainage system.  |
| 11 | Hennigan School Phase II, Jamaica Plain                      | Replace roof, repair masonry and renovate HVAC and plumbing systems.  |
| 12 | Holmes School Phase II, Dorchester                           | Provide access for persons with disabilities.   |
| 13 | Lead Evaluation, Citywide                                    | Conduct survey of all school water supplies to determine lead content and source.   |
| 14 | Lewenberg School Phase II, Mattapan                          | Repair masonry and lintels.   |
| 15 | Mary Curley School Phase I, Jamaica Plain                    | Replace windows.  |
| 16 | Mary Curley School Phase II, Jamaica Plain                   | Renovate heating system.  |



# Capital Expenditures (In Thousands of Dollars)

Current Projects	Expended Thru 6/30/91	Capital Fund Expenditures		Long-Range	Total Capital Fund	Other	Total Project Budget
		FY1992	FY1993-FY1996				
1 Asbestos Removal	\$0	\$1,000	\$6,500	\$399	\$7,899	\$0	\$7,899
2 Blackstone School/Harvard-Kent School	0	78	27	0	105	0	105
3 Boston Latin Academy	14,587	2,083	668	0	17,338	0	17,338
4 Boston Latin School	17,839	2,161	0	0	20,000	0	20,000
5 Dearborn School Phase II	54	941	129	0	1,124	0	1,124
6 East Boston High School	0	0	663	0	663	0	663
7 Facility Assessments	0	200	150	0	350	0	350
8 Gavin School	20	230	627	0	877	0	877
9 George Robert White Stadium	3,300	459	500	0	4,259	0	4,259
10 George Robert White Stadium Phase II	0	0	747	0	747	0	747
11 Hennigan School Phase II	984	386	0	0	1,370	0	1,370
12 Holmes School Phase II	0	0	621	0	621	0	621
13 Lead Evaluation	0	40	60	0	100	0	100
14 Lewenberg School Phase II	11	213	79	0	303	0	303
15 Mary Curley School Phase I	585	20	0	0	605	0	605
16 Mary Curley School Phase II	475	84	0	0	559	0	559

**SCHOOLS**  
Project Descriptions

- |       |   |   |
|-------|---|---|
| 17    | Mary Lyons Early Learning Center,<br>Brighton | Provide access for persons with disabilities.   |
| 18    | Mather School Phase II, Dorchester            | Replace roof and repair cornice.  |
| 19-29 | Modernization Projects FY89, Citywide         | Upgrade heating, electrical, and plumbing systems; repair roofs, egress, and masonry; replace doors and windows; and renovate interiors:<br>Chittick, Hyde Park; Dickerman, Dorchester; Eliot, North End; Farragut, Mission Hill; Guild, East Boston; Hale, Roxbury; Holmes, Dorchester; Lewis, Roxbury; Mackey, South End; O'Hearn, Dorchester; and Wheatley, Roxbury. |

# Capital Expenditures (In Thousands of Dollars)

	Current Projects	Expended Thru 6/30/91	Capital Fund Expenditures		Long-Range	Capital Fund	Other	Total Project Budget
			FY 1992	FY 1993-FY 1996				
17	Mary Lyons Early Learning Center	0	0	0	250	250	0	250
18	Mather School Phase II	50	600	121	0	771	0	771
	MODERNIZATION PROJECTS FY89							
19	Chitick School	1,090	650	23	0	1,763	0	1,763
20	Dickerman School	757	211	0	0	968	0	968
21	Eliot School	901	256	0	0	1,157	0	1,157
22	Farragut School	975	396	0	0	1,371	0	1,371
23	Guild School	940	50	0	0	990	0	990
24	Hale School	767	114	0	0	881	0	881
25	Holmes School	1,696	699	0	0	2,395	0	2,395
26	Lewis School	1,963	99	0	0	2,062	0	2,062
27	Mackey School	996	610	0	0	1,606	0	1,606
28	O'Hearn School	1,103	400	0	0	1,503	0	1,503
29	Wheatley School	1,569	66	0	0	1,635	0	1,635



## SCHOOLS

### Project Descriptions

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- |       |                                       |   |
|-------|---------------------------------------|---|
| 30-36 | Modernization Projects FY90, Citywide | Upgrade heating, electrical, and plumbing systems; repair roofs, egress, and masonry; replace doors and windows; and renovate interiors: Bradley, East Boston; Fuller, Jamaica Plain; Irving, Roslindale; Martin Luther King Jr., Dorchester; Timilty, Roxbury; Wilson, Dorchester; and Winthrop, Dorchester.   |
| 37-45 | Modernization Projects FY91, Citywide | Upgrade heating, electrical, and plumbing systems; repair roofs, egress, and masonry; replace doors and windows; renovate classrooms, cafeterias, and auditorium areas and provide access to persons with disabilities: Adams, East Boston; Bates, Roslindale; Endicott, Dorchester; Everett, Dorchester; Gardner, Brighton; Mendell, Jamaica Plain; Russell, Dorchester; Sarah Greenwood, Hyde Park; and Taylor, Mattapan. |

# SCHOOLS

## Capital Expenditures (In Thousands of Dollars)

Current Projects	Expend Thru 6/30/91	Capital Fund Expenditures FY 1992	FY 1993-FY 1996	Long-Range	Capital Fund	Total	Other	Total Project Budget
MODERNIZATION PROJECTS FY90								
30 Bradley School	0	333	304	0	637	637	0	637
31 Fuller School	62	257	495	0	814	814	0	814
32 Irving School	161	1,317	1,131	0	2,609	2,609	0	2,609
33 Martin Luther King Jr. School	153	916	1,212	0	2,281	2,281	0	2,281
34 Timilty School	51	753	1,402	0	2,206	2,206	0	2,206
35 Wilson School	231	761	1,768	0	2,760	2,760	0	2,760
36 Winthrop School	128	755	1,317	0	2,200	2,200	0	2,200
MODERNIZATION PROJECTS FY91								
37 Adams School	110	602	695	0	1,407	1,407	0	1,407
38 Bates School	131	769	752	0	1,652	1,652	0	1,652
39 Endicott School	58	1,162	359	0	1,579	1,579	0	1,579
40 Everett School	62	1,191	1,039	0	2,292	2,292	0	2,292
41 Gardner School	82	1,506	1,538	0	3,126	3,126	0	3,126
42 Mendell School	80	763	858	0	1,701	1,701	0	1,701
43 Russell School	90	1,088	1,061	0	2,239	2,239	0	2,239
44 Sarah Greenwood	115	1,187	1,116	0	2,418	2,418	0	2,418
45 Taylor School	83	592	1,138	0	1,813	1,813	0	1,813

## SCHOOLS

### Project Descriptions

46-50	Modernization Projects FY92, Citywide	Waterproof masonry, repair roofs, replace doors and windows, and renovate classrooms: Higginson, Roxbury; Mason, Roxbury; Robert G. Shaw, West Roxbury; Stone, Dorchester; and Taft, Brighton.
51-57	Modernization Projects FY93, Citywide	Waterproof masonry, replace doors and windows, repair roof, install impact screens and repair security grills: Channing, Hyde Park; Conley, Roslindale; Edison, Brighton; Fifield, Dorchester; Garfield, Brighton; Ohrenberger, West Roxbury; Philbrick, Roslindale.
58	Modernization Projects FY94-FY95, Citywide	Project long-range expenditures for Boston Public School modernization projects.
59	Rockguard Installation at 9 Schools	Install permanent protective window screens: Brighton High School; Chitick, Hyde Park; Dickerman, Dorchester; Edwards, Charlestown; Lewenberg, Mattapan; Mary Curley, Jamaica Plain; Mather, Dorchester; Rogers, Hyde Park; and Thompson, South Dorchester.
60	Roof Replacement at 39 Schools	Adams, East Boston; Alighieri, East Boston; Baldwin, Brighton; Bates, Roslindale; Beethoven, West Roxbury; Blackstone, South End; Brighton High School; Carter, South End; Channing, Hyde Park; Cleveland, Dorchester; Conley, Roslindale; Dickerman, Dorchester; Edison, Brighton; Elihu Greenwood, Hyde Park; Everett, Dorchester; Fifield, Dorchester; Gardner, Brighton; Gavin, South Boston; Harvard-Kent, Charlestown; Holmes, Dorchester; Irving, Roslindale; Lewenberg, Mattapan; Lewis, Roxbury; Longfellow, Roslindale; Martin Luther King Jr., Roxbury; Mary Curley, Jamaica Plain; Mason, Roxbury; McKay, East Boston; McKinley, Back Bay; Mendell, Jamaica Plain; Mozart, Roslindale; O'Hearn, Dorchester; Parkman, Jamaica Plain; Perkins, South Boston; Philbrick, Roslindale; Robert G. Shaw, West Roxbury; Sarah Greenwood, Dorchester; Stone, Dorchester; and Sumner, Roslindale.



Capital Expenditures  
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Current Projects	Expended Thru 6/30/91	Capital Fund Expenditures FY 1992	FY 1993-FY 1996	Long-Range	Capital Fund	Other	Total Project Budget
MODERNIZATION PROJECTS FY92							
46 Higginson School	0	91	516	0	607	0	607
47 Mason School	0	209	1,185	0	1,394	0	1,394
48 Robert G. Shaw School	0	210	1,189	0	1,399	0	1,399
49 Stone School	0	229	1,296	0	1,525	0	1,525
50 Taft School	0	200	2,709	0	2,909	0	2,909
MODERNIZATION PROJECTS FY93							
51 Channing School	0	0	577	0	577	0	577
52 Conley School	0	0	377	0	377	0	377
53 Edison School	0	0	1,232	0	1,232	0	1,232
54 Fifield School	0	0	615	0	615	0	615
55 Garfield School	0	0	997	0	997	0	997
56 Ohrenberger School	0	0	1,517	0	1,517	0	1,517
57 Philbrick School	0	0	338	0	338	0	338
58 Modernization Projects FY94-FY95	0	0	6,456	6,682	13,138	0	13,138
59 Rockguard Installation at 9 Schools	0	0	2,209	0	2,209	0	2,209
60 Roof Replacement at 39 Schools	4,747	554	0	0	5,301	0	5,301

## SCHOOLS

### Project Descriptions

- 
- |    |  |   |
|----|--|---|
| 61 | Robert G. Shaw School, Hyde Park           | Provide access for persons with disabilities.   |
| 62 | South Boston High School Phases III and IV | Renovate roof, repair parapet and masonry and replace windows.  |
| 63 | Swimming Pools                             | Repair concrete walls and masonry cracks, test for lead paint, sandblast and repaint structure, repair and replace windows, repair ceilings and roof, replace doors, install flooring, repair toilets, and provide access for persons with disabilities: Blackstone, Central Business District; Charlestown, Charlestown; Condon, South Boston; Hennigan, Roxbury; Holland, Dorchester; Lee, Dorchester; Marshall, Dorchester; Murphy, Dorchester; Quincy, Central Business District; and West Roxbury. |
| 64 | Taft School, Brighton                      | Renovate heating system.  |

**Capital Expenditures**  
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Current Projects	Expend Thru 6/30/91	Capital Fund Expenditures		Long-Range	Total Capital Fund	Other	Total Project Budget
		FY 1992	FY 1993-FY 1996				
61 Robert G. Shaw School	21	229	260	0	510	0	510
62 South Boston High Phases III and IV	199	853	400	0	1,452	0	1,452
63 Swimming Pools	0	397	1,808	0	2,205	0	2,205
64 Taft School	591	38	0	0	629	0	629
<b>Total Current Projects</b>	<b>57,817</b>	<b>29,008</b>	<b>50,780</b>	<b>7,331</b>	<b>144,936</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>144,936</b>
<b>Total Expended Projects</b>	<b>42,312</b>				<b>42,312</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>42,312</b>
<b>Total Capital Investment</b>	<b>\$100,129</b>			<b>\$7,331</b>	<b>\$187,248</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$187,248</b>



## PARKS AND CEMETERIES

### Project Descriptions



#### OPEN SPACE PROJECTS

- 1 American Legion Playground Phase II, East Boston  
Repair concrete retaining wall and replace fencing.
- 2 Arnold Arboretum Phase II, Jamaica Plain  
Repair pathways, drinking fountain, and benches.
- 3 Back Bay Fens, Fenway  
Restore Agassiz Bridge and surrounding landscape. Project supported by State and City funding.
- 4 Basketball Courts, Citywide  
Renovate basketball courts and install new stands and fencing.
- 5 Beethoven School Play Area, West Roxbury  
Redesign play area, install new equipment, and construct walkways.
- 6 Boston Common, Central Business District  
Repair Brewer Fountain and enhance landscaping.
- 7 Brewer Playground, Jamaica Plain  
Replace existing play equipment, landscaping and walkway.
- 8 Buckley Playground, South Boston  
Construct play lot, sitting area, and drinking fountain accessible to persons with disabilities; renovate basketball court; and repair lighting.
- 9 Caldwell Playground, Charlestown  
Develop play lot and seating area, install fencing and walkway, and enhance landscaping.
- 10 Cedar Square Park, Roxbury  
Repair wall, walkway, and fencing; install seating; and enhance landscaping.
- 11 Ceylon Street Playground, Roxbury  
Construct play lot, reconstruct basketball courts, rehabilitate fields, develop pathway system, repair stairs, and enhance landscaping. Project supported by State and City funding.
- 12 Chandler Pond, Brighton  
Conduct a study to guide further restoration of the pond. Project supported by State and City funding.
- 13 Columbus Park Stadium, South Boston  
Renovate existing football field.
- 14 Columbus Park Utility Plan, South Boston  
Conduct a survey to determine site layout and maintenance needs of utilities within the park.

# Capital Expenditures (In Thousands of Dollars)

Current Projects		Expended Thru 6/30/91	Capital Fund Expenditures		Long-Range	Total Capital Fund	Other	Total Project Budget
OPEN SPACE PROJECTS								
1	American Legion Playground Phase II	\$0	\$0	\$102	\$0	\$102	\$0	\$102
2	Arnold Arboretum Phase II	15	42	58	0	115	0	115
3	Back Bay Fens	257	11	0	745	1,013	1,000	2,013
4	Basketball Courts	37	163	188	0	388	0	388
5	Beethoven School Play Area	0	92	23	0	115	0	115
6	Boston Common	359	38	64	0	461	0	461
7	Brewer Playground	0	0	109	0	109	0	109
8	Buckley Playground	0	138	35	0	173	0	173
9	Caldwell Playground	0	0	230	0	230	0	230
10	Cedar Square Park	10	190	0	0	200	0	200
11	Ceylon Street Playground	24	372	315	0	711	0	711
12	Chandler Pond	0	0	0	80	80	0	80
13	Columbus Park Stadium	0	0	288	0	288	0	288
14	Columbus Park Utility Plan	0	25	0	0	25	0	25

- 
- |    |   |   |
|----|---|---|
| 15 | Commonwealth Avenue Mall, Kenmore/Back Bay      | Install steel picket fencing and upgrade irrigation system.   |
| 16 | Commonwealth Avenue Underpass, Back Bay         | Conduct structural analysis.  |
| 17 | Cook Street Play Area, Charlestown              | Construct play lot, install steel picket fencing, remove basketball court, and add plantings.   |
| 18 | Critical Repairs, Citywide                      | Perform critical repairs to ballfields, tennis courts, play lots, and lighting: Clifford Park, Roxbury; Eustis Park, Roxbury; King School Park, Roxbury; Joyce Playground, Brighton; Ryan Park, Charlestown.  |
| 19 | Cronin (Wainwright) Park, Dorchester            | Renovate play lot, install benches, plant trees, and enhance landscaping.   |
| 20 | DeFilipo Playground, North End                  | Construct play lot, renovate basketball and street hockey courts, install seating areas and lighting, replace fencing at street, and add plantings.   |
| 21 | Doherty Play Equipment, Charlestown             | Replace existing play equipment.  |
| 22 | Dorchester Park, Dorchester                     | Construct entrance, seating plaza, and play lot accessible to persons with disabilities; renovate basketball and tennis courts and baseball fields; and repair fencing, pavement, security lighting, and drainage. Project supported by State and City funding. |
| 23 | Dorothy M. Curran Children's Park, South Boston | Construct a play lot accessible to persons with disabilities.   |
| 24 | Drinking Fountains, Citywide                    | Install drinking fountains accessible to persons with disabilities.   |
| 25 | Eliot Norton Playground, South End              | Reconstruct a new park with play areas and passive areas.   |
| 26 | Fallon Field Phase II, Roslindale               | Renovate soccer and baseball fields.  |
| 27 | Fidelis Way, Brighton                           | Replace existing play equipment.  |
| 28 | Floodlight Repairs, Citywide                    | Evaluate existing floodlights throughout park system and restore deteriorated poles.  |



Capital Expenditures  
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Current Projects	Expended Thru 6/30/91	Capital Fund Expenditures		Long-Range	Total Capital Fund	Other	Total Project Budget
		FY 1992	FY 1993-FY 1996				
15 Commonwealth Avenue Mall	0	115	0	0	115	0	115
16 Commonwealth Avenue Underpass	0	50	0	0	50	0	50
17 Cook Street Play Area	0	120	30	0	150	0	150
18 Critical Repairs	0	115	0	0	115	0	115
19 Cronin (Wainwright) Park	11	162	0	0	173	0	173
20 DeFilipo Playground	0	230	58	0	288	0	288
21 Doherty Play Equipment	0	0	104	0	104	0	104
22 Dorchester Park	29	387	395	0	811	0	811
23 Dorothy M. Curran Children's Park	258	74	100	0	432	0	432
24 Drinking Fountains	0	115	46	0	161	0	161
25 Eliot Norton Playground	0	0	345	0	345	0	345
26 Fallon Field Phase II	0	69	104	0	173	0	173
27 Fidelis Way	0	0	288	0	288	0	288
28 Floodlight Repairs	20	411	246	0	677	0	677

## PARKS AND CEMETERIES

### Project Descriptions

- 
- |    |  |   |
|----|--|---|
| 29 | Franklin Park, Roxbury                     | Renovate park as recommended in the Olmsted Master Plan. Project supported by State and City funding.   |
| 30 | Franklin Park Cross-Country Track, Roxbury | Construct cross-country track.  |
| 31 | Franklin Park Tennis Courts, Roxbury       | Provide new tennis courts in the White stadium area.  |
| 32 | Galvin (Rogers) Park, Brighton             | Renovate play lot, install play equipment, and redevelop pavement and edging to improve safety.   |
| 33 | Garvey Playground, Dorchester              | Renovate ballfields, improve drainage and water system, construct basketball court, and install fencing.  |
| 34 | Harambee (Franklin) Field, Mattapan        | Renovate playground and fields, improve drainage, construct playing field, restore walkways, and enhance landscaping. Project supported by State and City funding.    |
| 35 | Harvard Mall, Charlestown                  | Repair masonry walls.   |
| 36 | Hayes Square, Charlestown                  | Renovate park; install paving, curbs, seating, and lighting; and plant trees.   |
| 37 | Healy Playground, Roslindale               | Construct new play lot and basketball court, renovate ballfields, install fencing, plant trees, and enhance landscaping. Project supported by State and City funding. |
| 38 | Hooker Street Playground, Allston          | Renovate play lot, repair and color-coat basketball court, replace fencing and benches, and install bollards.   |
| 39 | Humboldt Avenue Play Lot, Roxbury          | Renovate play lot, install benches, and enhance landscaping.  |
| 40 | Hynes Playground, West Roxbury             | Renovate ballfields and add additional drainage lines.  |
| 41 | Jamaica Pond, Jamaica Plain                | Construct bike path, repair pedestrian path, restore landscape, and stabilize pond edge. Project supported by State and City funding.                                 |
| 42 | Jamaica Pond Boathouse, Jamaica Plain      | Replace windows and doors, renovate kitchen and classroom space, and install rest rooms accessible to persons with disabilities.                                      |

# Capital Expenditures (In Thousands of Dollars)

Current Projects	Expended Thru 6/30/91	Capital Fund Expenditures		Long-Range	Total		Total Project Budget
		FY 1992	FY 1993-FY 1996		Capital Fund	Other	
29 Franklin Park	210	0	0	751	961	1,000	1,961
30 Franklin Park Cross-Country Track	0	394	38	0	432	0	432
31 Franklin Park Tennis Courts	0	0	196	0	196	0	196
32 Galvin (Rogers) Park	10	105	0	0	115	0	115
33 Garvey Playground	78	95	172	0	345	0	345
34 Harambee (Franklin) Field	48	322	866	0	1,236	0	1,236
35 Harvard Mall	0	30	56	0	86	0	86
36 Hayes Square	241	51	0	0	292	0	292
37 Healy Playground	305	200	54	0	559	0	559
38 Hooker Street Playground	11	105	114	0	230	0	230
39 Humboldt Avenue Play Lot	0	159	165	0	324	0	324
40 Hynes Playground	0	0	403	0	403	0	403
41 Jamaica Pond	819	10	0	438	1,267	1,000	2,267
42 Jamaica Pond Boathouse	378	18	100	0	496	0	496



## PARKS AND CEMETERIES

### Project Descriptions

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- |    |   |   |
|----|---|---|
| 43 | Jamaica Pond Erosion Stabilization, Jamaica Plain | Stabilize pond banks and edge.  |
| 44 | James Orton (Condon) Playground, South Boston     | Construct new infield; install new backstop, benches, and fencing; add stone dust warning track; and plant trees.   |
| 45 | Jeep Jones Playground, Roxbury                    | Renovate play lot; repair basketball court, fencing, pavement, stairs, and benches; install ramps for access to persons with disabilities; upgrade drainage systems; and clear wooded area. |
| 46 | Joyce Playground, Allston/Brighton                | Redevelop tot lots, basketball courts, and walkways.  |
| 47 | Lambert Avenue Wall, Roxbury                      | Reconstruct stone retaining wall.   |
| 48 | Lambert Playground Study, Roxbury                 | Evaluate structural conditions and design stone retaining wall.   |
| 49 | Lantern Wall, West Roxbury                        | Reconstruct stone wall.   |
| 50 | Laviscount Plaza, Roxbury                         | Construct two play lots, install fencing, and enhance landscaping.  |
| 51 | Lee (Clemente) Playground, Fenway                 | Renovate ballfields, walkways, running track, and lighting and install drinking fountains accessible to persons with disabilities.  |
| 52 | Liberty Tree Square, Central Business District    | Reconstruct pedestrian park and install ceremonial arch.  |
| 53 | Lincoln Square, South Boston                      | Repair historic fence and gate.   |
| 54 | LoPresti Park, East Boston                        | Repair granite wall, steel railings, bulkhead, and decking; construct amphitheater and play area; and enhance landscaping.  |
| 55 | Martin Playground, Dorchester                     | Renovate play lot, construct basketball court, install benches, and enhance landscaping.  |
| 56 | Mary Hannon Playground, Roxbury                   | Renovate ballfields and drainage system.  |
| 57 | McConnell Park, Dorchester                        | Construct play lot, renovate ballfields and passive area, install benches, replace fencing and security gates, upgrade water and drainage systems, repair pavement, and plant trees.        |

Capital Expenditures  
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Current Projects	Expended Thru 6/30/91	Capital Fund Expenditures		Long-Range	Total Capital Fund	Other	Total Project Budget
		FY 1992	FY 1993-FY 1996				
43 Jamaica Pond Erosion Stabilization	0	0	144	0	144	0	144
44 James Orton (Condon) Playground	88	12	0	0	100	0	100
45 Jeep Jones Playground	75	193	250	0	518	0	518
46 Joyce Playground	0	0	288	0	288	0	288
47 Lambert Avenue Wall	0	153	0	0	153	0	153
48 Lambert Playground Study	0	30	0	0	30	0	30
49 Lantern Wall	0	46	12	0	58	0	58
50 Laviscount Plaza	20	230	300	0	550	0	550
51 Lee (Clemente) Playground	0	72	216	0	288	0	288
52 Liberty Tree Square	0	20	105	0	125	0	125
53 Lincoln Square	97	3	0	0	100	0	100
54 LoPresti Park	252	606	2,602	0	3,460	0	3,460
55 Martin Playground	11	172	588	0	771	0	771
56 Mary Hannon Playground	0	0	230	0	230	0	230
57 McConnell Park	572	0	0	0	572	0	572

## PARKS AND CEMETERIES

### Project Descriptions

58	McGann Playground, Hyde Park	Install play lot and new walkways and repair walls.
59	Mission Hill Playground, Roxbury	Renovate softball diamond.
60	Mozart Street Playground, Jamaica Plain	Restore basketball court, replace fencing, renovate play lot and spray area, repair pavement, and enhance landscaping.
61	Msgr. Reynolds Park, South End	Construct new play lot, install picket fencing and benches, and enhance landscaping.
62	Mt. Pleasant Play Area, Roxbury	Renovate play lot, install benches and fencing, and plant trees.
63	Murphy Playground, Jamaica Plain	Construct play lot, renovate ballfields, upgrade water and drainage systems, install security gates, improve field lighting and poles, and repair perimeter fencing.
64	Noyes Playground, East Boston	Install play equipment.
65	O'Day Playground, South End	Renovate play lot, basketball courts, and fencing; install lighting and drinking fountain accessible to persons with disabilities; remove excess pavement; redesign sitting area; and enhance entrances.
66	Olmsted Park, Jamaica Plain	Construct bike path, restore stone dust path, and enhance landscaping. Project supported by State and City funding.
67	Orchard Park, Roxbury	Construct basketball courts and play lot, renovate ballfields, replace fencing and backstops, improve floodlighting system, and install water system.
68	Peters Park Phase II, South End	Renovate play lot, upgrade softball field, remove concrete remnants of pool, restore lawn, and enhance entrance way landscaping.
69	Phillips Street Play Area, Central Business District	Renovate park, remove asphalt, and repair play equipment.
70	Play Lots, Citywide	Construct new play lots: Beauford, Roxbury; Clifford, Roxbury; Edwards, Charlestown; Flaherty, Roxbury; Garvey, Dorchester; Hobart Street, Brighton; Lambert Avenue, Roxbury; Langone, North End; Malcolm X (Washington Street), Roxbury; Mission Hill (Smith Street), Jamaica Plain; Paris Street, East Boston; Penniman, Allston; Porzio, East Boston; Quincy



Capital Expenditures  
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Current Projects	Expended Thru 6/30/91	Capital Fund Expenditures		Long-Range	Total Capital Fund	Other	Total Project Budget
		FY 1992	FY 1993-FY 1996				
58 McGann Playground	0	92	23	0	115	0	115
59 Mission Hill Playground	0	0	230	0	230	0	230
60 Mozart Street Playground	258	124	50	0	432	0	432
61 Msgr. Reynolds Park	77	13	0	0	90	0	90
62 Mt. Pleasant Play Area	18	189	81	0	288	0	288
63 Murphy Playground	448	71	0	0	519	0	519
64 Noyes Playground	0	0	86	0	86	0	86
65 O'Day Playground	217	71	0	0	288	0	288
66 Olmsted Park	404	103	0	0	507	1,000	1,507
67 Orchard Park	240	112	50	0	402	0	402
68 Peters Park Phase II	0	173	0	0	173	0	173
69 Phillips Street Play Area	0	92	23	0	115	0	115
70 Play Lots	916	34	0	0	950	0	950

## PARKS AND CEMETERIES

### Project Descriptions

- 
- |    |  |   |
|----|--|---|
| 71 | Portsmouth Street (Murphy) Playground, Allston       | Construct play lot, renovate basketball court, install fencing, enhance landscaping, and improve access and visibility into park.   |
| 72 | Porzio Park, East Boston                             | Repair lighting, fencing, and picnic tables; color-coat basketball court; and enhance landscaping.  |
| 73 | Prescott Square, East Boston                         | Construct sand area, path, and sitting area; rehabilitate lawns; lay mow strip; plant shrubs; replace perimeter fencing; and improve access to persons with disabilities.   |
| 74 | Public Garden, Central Business District             | Install irrigation system.  |
| 75 | Public Garden Fountains, Central Business District   | Install recirculating system for ornamental fountains.  |
| 76 | Public Garden Lagoon Edge, Central Business District | Repair the granite edge of the public area drains.  |
| 77 | Quincy Street Play Area, Dorchester                  | Construct new play lot, repair fencing, provide access to persons with disabilities, and enhance landscaping.   |
| 78 | Ripley Playground, Dorchester                        | Renovate play lot and tennis and basketball courts, repair fencing, and enhance landscaping.  |
| 79 | Riverway, Fenway                                     | Restore landscape, construct paths, and install lighting.   |
| 80 | Roberts Playground, Dorchester                       | Construct two play lots, walkways, and jogging path with exercise stations; renovate two basketball courts, one tennis court, and three ballfields; install benches, fencing, and backstops; and enhance landscaping. |
| 81 | Ronan Park, Dorchester                               | Redesign play lot and passive area; install park lighting; repair and color-coat basketball courts; resod lawns; repair stairs, fencing, and walkways; and clear wooded area.   |
| 82 | Ryan Playground, Charlestown                         | Construct play lot, rehabilitate ballfields, install new fencing and vehicular barriers, reconfigure parking area and pathways, and enhance landscaping. Project supported by State and City funding.                 |
| 83 | Saint Helena Park, South End                         | Redevelop courts into tot lot and passive areas.  |

**Capital Expenditures**  
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Current Projects	Expended Thru 6/30/91	Capital Fund Expenditures		Long-Range	Capital Fund	Other	Total Project Budget
		FY 1992	FY 1993-FY 1996				
71 Portsmouth Street (Murphy) Playground	170	18	100	0	288	0	288
72 Porzio Park	11	162	0	0	173	0	173
73 Prescott Square	5	165	30	0	200	0	200
74 Public Garden	0	69	17	0	86	0	86
75 Public Garden Fountains	0	81	0	0	81	0	81
76 Public Garden Lagoon Edge	0	0	218	0	218	0	218
77 Quincy Street Play Area	0	230	58	0	288	0	288
78 Ripley Playground	9	261	75	0	345	0	345
79 Riverway	72	0	0	436	508	1,000	1,508
80 Roberts Playground	437	22	0	0	459	0	459
81 Ronan Park	284	11	50	0	345	0	345
82 Ryan Playground	529	0	0	0	529	0	529
83 Saint Helena Park	0	0	196	0	196	0	196

## PARKS AND CEMETERIES

### Project Descriptions

84	Savin Hill Park, Dorchester Doherty Park, Charlestown McLaughlin Park, Jamaica Plain	Planning study for historic parks.
85	Scarborough Pond, Roxbury	Conduct a study to guide further restoration of the pond. Project supported by State and City funding.
86	South End Library Park	Reset all pavers and red brick walks, install ornamental steel picket fencing, and enhance landscaping.
87	Sparrow Park, South End	Renovate play lot, replace benches, and repair drinking fountain.
88	Summer and Lamson Street Playground, East Boston	Reconstruct play lot, repair basketball and street hockey courts, and provide access to persons with disabilities.
89	Tennis Courts, Citywide	Repave courts, replace equipment, repair fencing, and install benches.
90	Thompson Square, Charlestown	Construct pedestrian park; install lighting, seating, and drinking fountain; and plant trees.
91	Trotter School Playground, Roxbury	Renovate play lot, repair pavement, install fencing and lighting, provide access to persons with disabilities, and replace trees.
92	Union Park, South End	Recast fountains, install recirculating pumps and lighting, renovate fencing, and repair and clean granite base.
93	Walker Overpass, Mattapan	Demolish existing overpass and install fencing.
94	Walker Playground, Mattapan	Construct play lot, sitting area, path system, entrances, and basketball courts and renovate ballfields. Project supported by State and City funding.
95	Walnut Park, Roxbury	Renovate play lot; install play equipment, safety surface, and benches; and plant trees.
96	Walnut Street Play Lot, Roxbury	Construct new play lot.
97	Wards Pond, Jamaica Plain	Conduct a study to guide further restoration of the pond. Project supported by State and City funding.
98	Winthrop Park, Roxbury	Renovate play lot and basketball court.



# **PARKS AND CEMETERIES**

## **Capital Expenditures** *(In Thousands of Dollars)*

Current Projects	Expended Thru 6/30/91	Capital Fund Expenditures		Long-Range	Total		Total Project Budget
		FY1992	FY1993-FY1996		Capital Fund	Other	
84 Savin Hill Park, Doherty Park, and McLaughlin Park	0	0	45	0	45	0	45
85 Scarborough Pond	0	0	0	66	66	0	66
86 South End Library Park	0	138	35	0	173	0	173
87 Sparrow Park	4	82	0	0	86	0	86
88 Summer and Lamson Street Playground	0	230	58	0	288	0	288
89 Tennis Courts	25	203	53	0	281	0	281
90 Thompson Square	55	195	0	0	250	0	250
91 Trotter School Playground	17	209	62	0	288	0	288
92 Union Park	0	100	0	0	100	0	100
93 Walker Overpass	0	205	25	0	230	0	230
94 Walker Playground	17	253	160	0	430	0	430
95 Walnut Park	18	70	200	0	288	0	288
96 Walnut Street Play Lot	0	120	30	0	150	0	150
97 Wards Pond	0	0	0	183	183	0	183
98 Winthrop Park	7	224	335	0	566	0	566

## PARKS AND CEMETERIES

### Project Descriptions

#### PARK FACILITIES

99	American Legion Field House, East Boston	Perform critical structural repairs.
100	Back Bay Maintenance Building	Perform critical repairs to roof, masonry, windows, and doors.
101	Clemente Field House, Fenway	Stabilize windows, roof, and door to prevent deterioration of existing structure.
102	Fairview Cemetery Administration Building, Hyde Park	Renovate bathrooms.
103	Fairview Cemetery Storage Building, Hyde Park	Demolish existing garage and construct unheated building to garage maintenance equipment.
104	Field House Facilities, Citywide	Construct field houses with rest rooms accessible to persons with disabilities.
105	Franklin Park Circulation System, Roxbury	Develop paved circulation system.
106	Franklin Park Golf Clubhouse, Roxbury	Structural analysis of renovating and reprogramming existing facility.
107	Franklin Park Greenhouses Phase II, Roxbury	Construct two new greenhouse facilities.
108	Franklin Park Greenhouses Phase III, Roxbury	Demolish and remove abandoned and deteriorated greenhouses.
109	Franklin Park Maintenance Facility Phase II, Roxbury	Continue critical repairs to heating and plumbing systems, roof, doors and windows.
110	Franklin Park Maintenance Facility Phase III, Roxbury	Replace windows, caulk frames, install exterior egress doors on Administration building, and repair new windows on garage.
111	Franklin Park Master Plan, Roxbury	Assess circulation, storage, and maintenance needs to plan future site improvements.

Capital Expenditures  
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Current Projects	Expended Thru 6/30/91	Capital Fund Expenditures FY1992	FY1993-FY1996	Long-Range	Capital Fund	Other	Total Project Budget
PARK FACILITIES							
99 American Legion Field House	0	0	457	0	457	0	457
100 Back Bay Maintenance Building	0	0	150	0	150	0	150
101 Clemente Field House	0	100	0	0	100	0	100
102 Fairview Cemetery Administration Building	0	0	73	0	73	0	73
103 Fairview Cemetery Storage Building	0	0	306	0	306	0	306
104 Field House Facilities	297	0	13	507	817	0	817
105 Franklin Park Circulation System	0	168	252	0	420	0	420
106 Franklin Park Golf Clubhouse	0	0	30	0	30	0	30
107 Franklin Park Greenhouses Phase II	152	257	348	0	757	0	757
108 Franklin Park Greenhouses Phase III	0	135	30	0	165	0	165
109 Franklin Park Maintenance Facility Phase II	421	381	711	0	1,513	0	1,513
110 Franklin Park Maintenance Facility Phase III	0	88	56	0	144	0	144
111 Franklin Park Master Plan	0	26	0	0	26	0	26

## PARKS AND CEMETERIES

### Project Descriptions

- 
- |     |   |   |
|-----|---|---|
| 112 | Franklin Park Stables, Roxbury                              | Install new roofing system and repair roof rafters and masonry.   |
| 113 | Franklin Park Storage, Roxbury                              | Demolish stable storage building, install metal storage shed and renovate courtyard storage building.   |
| 114 | Hunt Field House, Mattapan                                  | Repair roof, windows, and doors; clean and repoint brick; paint interior; and install security system, exterior water fountain, hose bib, and rest rooms accessible to persons with disabilities. |
| 115 | Mt. Hope Administration Building, Roslindale                | Repair masonry walls and replace roof and gutters.  |
| 116 | Mt. Hope Chapel, Roslindale                                 | Repair stone arches and timber roof.  |
| 117 | Mt. Hope Maintenance Building, Roslindale                   | Construct new maintenance building to replace facility destroyed by fire.   |
| 118 | Public Garden Tool House, Central Business District         | Replace gutters, downspouts, exterior lighting and doors; install fencing and paint interior.   |
| 119 | Ryan Field House, Charlestown                               | Repoint structure, replace exterior lighting and roof, renovate bathrooms and install handicap ramps.   |
| 120 | Stadium Field Houses Phase II, East Boston and South Boston | Renovate announcer's area, repaint exterior, and Dorchester install security doors at East Boston, and provide rest rooms and ramps accessible to persons with disabilities at all three sites.   |
| 121 | Visitors Information Center, Central Business District      | Construct a new Visitors Information Center on Boston Common.   |



Capital Expenditures  
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Current Projects	Expended Thru 6/30/91	Capital Fund Expenditures		Long-Range	Total Capital Fund	Other	Total Project Budget
		FY1992	FY1993-FY1996				
112 Franklin Park Stables	0	123	68	0	191	0	191
113 Franklin Park Storage	0	0	62	0	62	0	62
114 Hunt Field House	0	0	0	568	568	0	568
115 Mt. Hope Administration Building	0	0	376	0	376	0	376
116 Mt. Hope Chapel	0	100	38	0	138	0	138
117 Mt. Hope Maintenance Building	80	437	262	0	779	0	779
118 Public Garden Tool House	0	0	43	0	43	0	43
119 Ryan Field House	0	0	94	0	94	0	94
120 Stadium Field Houses Phase II	508	201	200	0	909	0	909
121 Visitors Information Center	78	296	653	0	1,027	0	1,027

## PARKS AND CEMETERIES

### Project Descriptions

#### OTHER PARK PROGRAMS

- |                          |   |  |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| 122                      | Additional Parks FY93-FY96, Citywide              | Project long-range expenditures for on-going capital improvement program for parks and playgrounds.  |
| 123                      | Equipment Purchases FY86-FY92, Citywide           | Purchase equipment to upgrade Parks and Recreation Department maintenance capability.  |
| 124                      | General Park Renovations FY86-FY96, Citywide      | Renovate play lots, ballfields, courts, walls, fencing, and walkways.  |
| 125                      | Matching Grants                                   | Maintain a capital reserve to match State and Federal grant programs established for park and playground improvement projects.   |
| 126                      | Park Improvement Evaluation                       | Inventory parks property renovated between FY86-FY92.  |
| 127                      | Tree Planting FY86-FY95, Citywide                 | Plant trees along newly constructed streets and around other capital improvement projects.   |
| <b>CEMETERY PROJECTS</b> |   |  |
| 128                      | Bennington Street Cemetery, East Boston           | Install perimeter fencing.   |
| 129                      | Central Burying Ground, Central Business District | Reconstruct deteriorated mound tomb structure.   |
| 130                      | Copp's Hill Cemetery Phase I, North End           | Repair walls, entrance steps, and gate.  |
| 131                      | Copp's Hill Cemetery Phase II, North End          | Rebuild perimeter retaining wall.  |
| 132                      | Historic Cemeteries FY86-FY96, Citywide           | Upgrade and preserve historic cemeteries: Copp's Hill, North End; Eliot Street (Eustis Street), Roxbury; Granary Burying Ground, Central Business District; King's Chapel, Central Business District; Market Street, Brighton; South End South, South End; and Westerly, West Roxbury. |
| 133                      | Market Street Cemetery, Brighton                  | Reconstruct section of front wall and clean and repoint remaining wall.  |

Capital Expenditures  
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Current Projects	Expended Thru 6/30/91	Capital Fund Expenditures FY 1992	FY 1993-FY 1996	Long-Range	Total Capital Fund	Other	Total Project Budget
OTHER PARK PROGRAMS							
122 Additional Parks FY93-96	0	0	9,508	248	9,756	0	9,756
123 Equipment Purchases FY86-FY92	594	356	100	0	1,050	0	1,050
124 General Park Renovations FY86-FY96	941	299	348	0	1,588	0	1,588
125 Matching Grants	0	0	0	1,506	1,506	0	1,506
126 Park Improvement Evaluation	0	0	25	0	25	0	25
127 Tree Planting FY86-FY95	1,327	300	808	360	2,795	0	2,795
CEMETERY PROJECTS							
128 Bennington Street Cemetery	0	54	0	0	54	0	54
129 Central Burying Ground	0	125	90	0	215	0	215
130 Copp's Hill Cemetery Phase I	33	82	0	0	115	0	115
131 Copp's Hill Cemetery Phase II	0	220	0	0	220	0	220
132 Historic Cemeteries FY86-FY96	935	125	288	0	1,348	943	2,291
133 Market Street Cemetery	0	115	0	0	115	0	115
<b>Total Current Projects</b>	<b>13,839</b>	<b>14,055</b>	<b>27,707</b>	<b>5,888</b>	<b>61,489</b>	<b>5,943</b>	<b>67,432</b>
<b>Total Expensed Projects</b>	<b>22,611</b>				<b>22,611</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>24,311</b>
<b>Total Capital Investment</b>	<b>\$36,450</b>				<b>\$84,100</b>	<b>\$7,643</b>	<b>\$91,743</b>

## RECREATION FACILITIES

### Project Descriptions



- |    |  |   |
|----|--|---|
| 1  | Archdale Community Center, Roslindale                      | Renovate entire facility including multi-use wing and gymnasium.  |
| 2  | Columbus Park Field House, South Boston                    | Repair gutters and downspouts; replace roof; install heating system, exterior lighting, and egress; remove asbestos; and construct ramp and rest rooms accessible to persons with disabilities. |
| 3  | Curley Community Center (L Street Bathhouse), South Boston | Complete renovation of facility, install beach fences, renovate handball courts, upgrade HVAC and replace two hot water boilers.  |
| 4  | Curtis Hall Phase II, Jamaica Plain                        | Repair masonry, resurface driveway and parking lot, and enhance landscaping.  |
| 5  | Flaherty (Healy) Pool Phase II, Roslindale                 | Install pool deck drains, ventilating fans, and diving blocks; recoat pool deck.  |
| 6  | Gallivan Community Center, Mattapan                        | Renovate entire facility including multi-use wing and gymnasium.  |
| 7  | Hyde Park Municipal Building Phase I                       | Repair roof, masonry, windows, and doors; remove asbestos; and paint interior.  |
| 8  | Kent Community School, Charlestown                         | Reconstruct basketball court, repair lighting and fencing, and enhance landscaping.   |
| 9  | Lee Community School, Mattapan                             | Construct play area accessible to persons with disabilities, passive area, and wading pool and install spray pool and fencing.  |
| 10 | Mirabella Pool Phase II, North End                         | Replace children's pool supply and drainage lines, deck seating, fencing, and gate; repair concrete wall; paint; and enhance landscaping.   |
| 11 | Mirabella Pool Study, North End                            | Conduct structural analysis of building.  |
| 12 | Mission Hill Extension Community Center Phase II, Roxbury  | Replace doors and reglaze or recaulk windows.   |
| 13 | Mission Hill Extension Community Center Phase III, Roxbury | Upgrade HVAC system; paint exterior; replace roof; renovate and paint interior, floors and ceiling; repair masonry and replace exterior doors.  |
| 14 | Nazzaro Community Center Phase II, North End               | Replace boiler and windows and repair masonry.  |



## RECREATION FACILITIES

Capital Expenditures  
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Current Projects	Expended Thru 6/30/91	Capital Fund Expenditures FY 1992	FY 1993-FY 1996	Long-Range	Total Capital Fund	Other	Total Project Budget
1 Archdale Community Center	\$1,707	\$24	\$0	\$0	\$1,731	\$0	\$1,731
2 Columbus Park Field House	37	294	69	0	400	68	468
3 Curley Community Center (L Street Bathhouse)	5,767	2,755	509	0	9,031	0	9,031
4 Curtis Hall Phase II	61	128	1,761	150	2,100	0	2,100
5 Flaherty (Healy) Pool Phase II	0	30	77	0	107	0	107
6 Gallivan Community Center	1,707	24	0	0	1,731	0	1,731
7 Hyde Park Municipal Building Phase I	47	339	114	0	500	0	500
8 Kent Community School	0	10	58	0	68	0	68
9 Lee Community School	0	19	105	0	124	0	124
10 Mirabella Pool Phase II	14	101	0	0	115	0	115
11 Mirabella Pool Study	0	50	0	0	50	0	50
12 Mission Hill Extension Community Center Phase II	51	13	0	0	64	0	64
13 Mission Hill Extension Community Center Phase III	0	50	850	0	900	0	900
14 Nazzaro Community Center Phase II	632	162	0	0	794	0	794

## RECREATION FACILITIES

### Project Descriptions

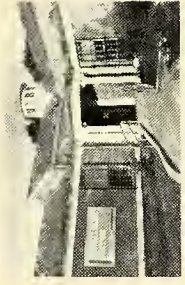
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|----|--|--|
| 15 | Nazarro Community Center Phase III, North End  | Repoint masonry, renovate and paint interior including kitchen, storage areas, floors and ceiling, and retread stairs.                                     |
| 16 | Ohrenberger Community School, West Roxbury   | Construct soccer field and install field lighting and fencing.   |
| 17 | Orchard Park Community Center, Roxbury   | Renovate entire facility including multi-use wing and gymnasium.   |
| 18 | Orchard Park Community Center/<br>Orient Heights Community Center, Roxbury/East Boston | Repair roofs and gym floors, renovate electrical systems, install security systems, and waterproof buildings.  |
| 19 | Paris Street Community Center Phase II, East Boston                                    | Repair roof and flashing, repoint masonry, replace skylights, and modify HVAC system.  |
| 20 | Paris Street Community Center, East Boston   | Design access for the facility to persons with disabilities.   |
| 21 | Roslindale Municipal Building Phase II   | Repair roof and drain lines, repair windows, install elevator accessible to persons with disabilities, and paint interior.                                 |
| 22 | Shelburne Community Center Phase II, Roxbury   | Repair roof and windows.   |
| 23 | Shelburne Community Center Phase III, Roxbury  | Install fire alarm system; renovate bathrooms; upgrade elevator; replace doors, floors and ceilings; and reglaze windows.                                  |
| 24 | Tobin Municipal Building, Mission Hill   | Renovate gym and interior areas; modernize electrical, heating, and plumbing systems; upgrade fire detection system; remove asbestos; and replace windows. |
| 25 | Tobin Municipal Building Site Improvements, Mission Hill                               | Enhance landscape for areas between the Tobin Municipal Building, Tobin School, Parker Hill Branch Library, and Mission Hill Playground.                   |

Capital Expenditures  
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Current Projects	Expended Thru 6/30/91	Capital Fund Expenditures FY 1992	FY 1993-FY 1996	Long-Range	Total Capital Fund	Other	Total Project Budget
15 Nazzaro Community Center Phase III	0	0	142	0	142	0	142
16 Ohrenberger Community School	333	28	0	0	361	0	361
17 Orchard Park Community Center	0	90	2,275	0	2,365	0	2,365
18 Orchard Park Community Center/Orient Heights Community Center	186	133	0	0	319	0	319
19 Paris Street Community Center Phase II	0	627	70	0	697	0	697
20 Paris Street Community Center	0	0	53	0	53	0	53
21 Roslindale Municipal Building Phase II	62	197	768	0	1,027	0	1,027
22 Shelburne Community Center Phase II	210	54	0	0	264	0	264
23 Shelburne Community Center Phase III	0	36	556	0	592	0	592
24 Tobin Municipal Building	2,623	576	177	0	3,376	0	3,376
25 Tobin Municipal Building Site Improvements	3	205	42	0	250	0	250
<b>Total Current Projects</b>	<b>13,440</b>	<b>5,945</b>	<b>7,626</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>27,161</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>27,229</b>
<b>Total Expensed Projects</b>	<b>5,080</b>				<b>5,080</b>	<b>1,562</b>	<b>6,642</b>
<b>Total Capital Investment</b>	<b>\$18,520</b>				<b>\$32,241</b>	<b>\$1,630</b>	<b>\$33,871</b>

## LIBRARIES

### Project Descriptions



- |    |  |  |
|----|--|--|
| 1  | Charlestown Service Building                 | Replace roof, waterproof, and upgrade building systems.  |
| 2  | Hyde Park Facility Assessment                | Conduct preliminary assessment to determine facility needs.  |
| 3  | Long-Range Facility Study, Citywide          | Conduct study to determine future facility needs of the Library Department.  |
| 4  | McKim Building, Copley Square                | Restore/rehabilitate mechanical, plumbing, and electrical systems and complete architectural and artwork restoration.  |
| 5  | Renovations at 5 Branch Libraries, Citywide  | Conduct design studies of Kirstein, Central Business District; Connolly, Jamaica Plain; Faneuil, Brighton; Jamaica Plain; and Parker Hill, Roxbury in order to improve access for persons with disabilities.   |
| 6  | Renovations at 6 Branch Libraries, Citywide  | Provide access for persons with disabilities: Brighton; East Boston; Fields Corner, Dorchester; Grove Hall, Roxbury; Johnson, Copley Square; and Orient Heights; South End.  |
| 7  | Renovations at 6 Branch Libraries, Citywide  | Replace windows, upgrade HVAC systems, improve lighting, and renovate interiors: Brighton; Connolly, Jamaica Plain; Dudley, Roxbury; Eggleston, Jamaica Plain; Hyde Park; and Roslindale.  |
| 8  | Renovations at 7 Branch Libraries, Citywide  | Replace roofs and improve heating and electrical service and renovate interiors: Charlestown; Fields Corner, Dorchester; Jamaica Plain; Lower Mills, Dorchester; Parker Hill, Roxbury; and South End.  |
| 9  | Renovations at 8 Branch Libraries, Citywide  | Replace roofs and windows and renovate interior spaces and exterior sites: Adams, Dorchester; East Boston; Mattapan; North End; South Boston; Uphams Corner, Dorchester; Washington Village, Roxbury; and West End and provide access for persons with disabilities: Adams, Dorchester; East Boston; and North End.  |
| 10 | Renovations at 11 Branch Libraries, Citywide | Replace roofs and floors, upgrade heating systems, improve entrances and access to persons with disabilities, and renovate interior spaces and exterior sites: Adams Street, Dorchester; East Boston; Faneuil, Brighton; Grove Hall, Roxbury; Hyde Park; Kirstein, Central Business District; Mattapan; North End; Roslindale; South Boston; and West End. |
| 11 | West Roxbury Branch Library Addition         | Construct new addition to the West Roxbury Branch Library.   |



Capital Expenditures  
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Current Projects		Expended Thru 6/30/91	Capital Fund Expenditures		Long-Range	Total Capital Fund	Other	Total Project Budget
			FY 1992	FY 1993-FY 1996				
1	Charlestown Service Building	\$887	\$58	\$0	\$3,617	\$4,562	\$0	\$4,562
2	Hyde Park Facility Assessment	0	0	50	0	50	0	50
3	Long-Range Facility Study	0	0	0	10	10	0	10
4	McKim Building	1,505	390	17,305	1,200	20,400	0	20,400
5	Renovations at 5 Branch Libraries	0	0	218	0	218	0	218
6	Renovations at 6 Branch Libraries	40	35	550	0	625	0	625
7	Renovations at 6 Branch Libraries	0	0	115	0	115	0	115
8	Renovations at 7 Branch Libraries	59	88	970	0	1,117	0	1,117
9	Renovations at 8 Branch Libraries	21	70	1,624	190	1,905	0	1,905
10	Renovations at 11 Branch Libraries	1,890	85	864	0	2,839	0	2,839
11	West Roxbury Branch Library Addition	3421	74	0	0	3,495	0	3,495
<b>Total Current Projects</b>		<b>7,823</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>21,969</b>	<b>5,017</b>	<b>35,336</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>35,336</b>
<b>Total Expended Projects</b>		<b>3,205</b>				<b>3,205</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,205</b>
<b>Total Capital Investment</b>		<b>\$11,028</b>				<b>\$38,541</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$38,541</b>

## PUBLIC WORKS

### Project Descriptions



#### ONGOING INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMS

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| 1 | Roadway Reconstruction FY88-FY95, Citywide  | Reconstruct close to 85 miles of roadways including new sidewalks and underground lighting conduits. |
| 2 | Roadway Resurfacing FY90-FY95, Citywide     | Mill, overlay and resurface more than 108 miles of roadways.   |
| 3 | Sidewalk Reconstruction FY89-FY95, Citywide | Reconstruct more than 13 miles of sidewalks.   |
| 4 | Street Lighting FY89-FY95, Citywide         | Install more than 5,900 new lighting poles and luminaires on reconstructed streets.                  |

#### BRIDGE PROGRAM

- |      |                             |   |
|------|-----------------------------|---|
| 5-18 | Vehicular Bridges, Citywide | Complete design and engineering analysis for rehabilitation/reconstruction of 21 vehicular bridges and perform emergency bridge repairs at various sites as needed. State and federal construction funding anticipated. |
|------|-----------------------------|---|

Capital Expenditures  
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Current Projects	Expended Thru 6/30/91	Capital Fund FY 1992	FY 1993-FY 1996	Long-Range	Total Capital Fund	Other	Total Project Budget
ONGOING INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMS							
1 Roadway Reconstruction FY88-FY95	\$19,607	\$6,130	\$36,662	\$30,856	\$93,255	\$0	\$93,255
2 Roadway Resurfacing FY90-FY95	3,272	1,868	6,482	0	11,622	0	11,622
3 Sidewalk Reconstruction FY89-FY95	1,921	1,348	8,123	2,010	13,402	0	13,402
4 Street Lighting FY89-FY95	1,521	3,913	6,955	1,341	13,730	0	13,730
BRIDGE PROGRAM							
5 Alford Street Bridge	28	0	11	0	39	300	339
6 American Legion Highway over Morton Street	51	6	15	0	72	600	672
7 Belgrade Avenue Bridge	0	0	81	0	81	0	81
8 Blakemore Street Bridge	0	0	35	0	35	0	35
9 Bridge Repair	0	0	293	0	293	0	293
10 Chelsea Street Bridge	199	45	0	0	244	4,600	4,844
11 Commonwealth Avenue over Mass Avenue	0	0	100	0	100	0	100
12 Congress Street Bridge	214	44	71	0	329	2,000	2,329
13 Cummins Highway over RR	114	8	0	0	122	972	1,094
14 Dalton Street Bridge	0	0	32	0	32	0	32
15 Dana Avenue Bridge	0	0	60	0	60	0	60
16 Engineering Services	418	100	750	0	1,268	0	1,268
17 Hyde Park Avenue over Mother Brook	0	0	0	0	0	478	478
18 Ipswich Street Bridge	0	0	110	0	110	0	110

- 
- 19-33    Vehicular Bridges, Citywide    Complete design and engineering analysis for rehabilitation/reconstruction of 21 vehicular bridges and perform emergency bridge repairs at various sites as needed. State and federal construction funding anticipated.



Capital Expenditures  
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Current Projects	Expended Thru 6/30/91	Capital Fund Expenditures		Long-Range	Total		Total Project Budget
		FY 1992	FY 1993-FY 1996		Capital Fund	Other	
19 Long Island Bridge Decking Phase II	2,981	821	1,303	0	5,105	0	5,105
20 Long Island Bridge Embankment	0	33	601	0	634	0	634
21 Long Island Bridge Inspection	0	157	0	0	157	0	157
22 Long Island Bridge Lighting	0	0	113	185	298	0	298
23 Long Island Bridge Painting	0	0	694	2,559	3,253	0	3,253
24 Long Island Bridge Structural	0	0	311	0	311	0	311
25 Mass. Avenue over Huntington Avenue	36	7	10	0	53	300	353
26 McArdle Bridge Span	321	63	86	0	470	0	470
27 McArdle Bridge Piers	75	10	25	0	110	6,100	6,210
28 North Washington Street Bridge	328	28	2,287	0	2,643	0	2,643
29 Reservation Road over Mother Brook	87	15	0	0	102	600	702
30 Summer Street over A Street	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000
31 Summer Street over C Street	55	4	160	0	219	0	219
32 Summer Street over Fort Point Channel	161	20	44	0	225	5,000	5,225
33 Walworth Street Bridge	0	0	99	0	99	0	99

## MAINTENANCE FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS

- |    |  |  |
|----|--|--|
| 34 | Brighton Maintenance Yard                                  | Repair roof and plumbing system; replace windows, doors, and fencing; and perform general site improvements.   |
| 35 | Central Maintenance Facility, South End                    | Complete engineering analysis of facility; repair exterior ramps, concrete slab beams, curbs, and walls; replace expansion joints and fireproofing on structural frame and deck; replace roof, improve temperature control system; install new water recovery system and lift and repair electrical breaker. |
| 36 | Dana Avenue Maintenance Yard,<br>Hyde Park                 | Replace roof, windows, and doors; repoint masonry; upgrade plumbing system; and install security system.   |
| 37 | East Boston Maintenance Yard                               | Construct building with administrative area, salt and vehicle storage space, and ambulance bay.  |
| 38 | Forest Hills Maintenance Yard,<br>Jamaica Plain            | Undertake an analysis of existing Public Works Department operations and space requirements, repair roof, replace doors and windows, and repoint masonry.  |
| 39 | Gibson Street Maintenance Yard,<br>Dorchester              | Construct a one-bay ambulance garage, salt shed, and new Public Works Department maintenance buildings.  |
| 40 | Hancock Street Maintenance Yard,<br>Dorchester             | Demolish abandoned building, repair masonry on existing facility, improve drainage system, and perform other site improvements.  |
| 41 | Maintenance Yards, Citywide                                | Improve sites of various neighborhood maintenance yards.   |
| 42 | Roxbury Maintenance Yard                                   | Renovate roof and windows and improve site including demolition of abandoned buildings, new fencing, and new fuel pump.  |
| 43 | Salt Storage Sheds, Citywide                               | Construct salt storage sheds at various PWD yards.   |
| 44 | Southampton Street Maintenance Yard<br>Fuel Tanks, Roxbury | Remove four in-ground fuel tanks and replace with two new gas and diesel tanks.  |

Current Projects	Expended Thru 6/30/91	Capital Fund Expenditures FY 1992	FY 1993-FY 1996	Long-Range	Capital Fund	Other	Total Project Budget
MAINTENANCE FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS							
34 Brighton Maintenance Yard	380	18	0	0	398	0	398
35 Central Maintenance Facility	18	65	3,069	0	3,152	0	3,152
36 Dana Avenue Maintenance Yard	314	14	0	0	328	0	328
37 East Boston Maintenance Yard	88	25	2,062	0	2,175	0	2,175
38 Forest Hills Maintenance Yard	197	20	12	0	229	0	229
39 Gibson Street Maintenance Yard	0	0	1,851	0	1,851	0	1,851
40 Hancock Street Maintenance Yard	57	77	742	0	876	0	876
41 Maintenance Yards	0	0	34	808	842	0	842
42 Roxbury Maintenance Yard	27	66	1,087	0	1,180	0	1,180
43 Salt Storage Sheds	160	350	1,634	0	2,144	0	2,144
44 Southampton Street Maintenance Yard Fuel Tanks	0	0	613	0	613	0	613

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- |  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| 45   | Southampton Street Maintenance Yard, Roxbury     | Perform general repairs, remove asbestos, and upgrade electrical and HVAC systems.  |
| 46   | West Roxbury Maintenance Yard                    | Repair roof and masonry, demolish dilapidated buildings, construct new administrative and garage areas, upgrade security system, and improve site.        |
| <b>NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT<br/>INFRASTRUCTURE INITIATIVES</b> |  |   |
| 47   | Andrew Square, South Boston                      | Reconstruct intersection including roadway widening, channelization, and resignalization; install new sidewalks; and plant trees.                         |
| 48   | Business District Improvements, Citywide         | Reconstruct roadways and sidewalks, install street lighting and plant tree in various neighborhood business districts.                                    |
| 49   | Castle Square Housing Infrastructure, South End  | Reconstruct roadways and sidewalks, install street lighting, and rehabilitate neighborhood park in association with the Castle Square housing renovation. |
| 50   | Centre Street Business District, - Jamaica Plain | Reconstruct roadways and sidewalks, install street lighting, and plant trees.   |
| 51   | Chinatown Business District                      | Improve Beach Street and complete an engineering analysis of local roadways including Phillips Square.  |
| 52   | Codman Square Business District, Dorchester      | Install new sidewalks and lighting, improve traffic signalization, and plant trees in support of new residential and commercial development.              |
| 53   | Dudley Town Common, Roxbury                      | Design and construct new town common near Dudley Street and Blue Hill Avenue. City capital funding to supplement State grant.                             |
| 54   | Egleston Square Business District, Roxbury       | Contribute to creation of City parking facility in cooperation with the Real Property Department.   |
| 55   | Grove Hall Business District, Roxbury            | Reconstruct roadways and sidewalks, install street lighting and plant trees. City capital to supplement a State grant.                                    |
| 56   | Housing Development Infrastructure, Citywide     | Fund roadway, sidewalk and street lighting improvements annually along public ways associated with affordable housing developments.                       |



	Current Projects	Expended Thru 6/30/91	Capital Fund Expenditures		Long-Range	Total Capital Fund	Other	Total Project Budget
			FY 1992	FY 1993-FY 1996				
45	Southampton Street Maintenance Yard	0	0	288	0	288	0	288
46	West Roxbury Maintenance Yard	436	22	0	0	458	0	458
NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT INFRASTRUCTURE INITIATIVES								
47	Andrew Square	41	246	319	0	606	0	606
48	Business District Improvements	0	0	1,400	100	1,500	0	1,500
49	Castle Square Housing Infrastructure	0	0	725	1,275	2,000	0	2,000
50	Centre Street Business District	422	5	0	513	940	0	940
51	Chinatown Business District	0	0	500	0	500	0	500
52	Godman Square Business District	125	5	1,019	0	1,149	0	1,149
53	Dudley Town Common	0	0	75	425	500	1,000	1,500
54	Egleston Square Business District	0	0	115	0	115	0	115
55	Grove Hall Business District	0	0	50	0	50	600	650
56	Housing Development Infrastructure	175	66	1,074	1,943	3,258	0	3,258

- 
- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| 57   | John Eliot Square, Roxbury                                      | Reconstruct roadways and brick sidewalks, install lighting and plant trees.   |
| 58   | Mattapan Square, Mattapan                                       | Reconstruct roadways and install new sidewalks, street lighting and public art in cooperation with the Edward Ingersoll Browne Trust Fund.  |
| 59   | Roslindale Village Business District                            | Reconstruct sidewalks, replace lighting, and plant trees along South Street and Belgrade Avenue in conjunction with commuter rail station improvements and commercial revitalization program.                           |
| <b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT<br/>INFRASTRUCTURE INITIATIVES</b> |   |   |
| 60   | Boylston Street Sidewalk Engineering, Back Bay                  | Coordinate public-private program of sidewalk improvements along Boylston Street from the Public Gardens to the Fens.   |
| 61   | North Station Area Pedestrian Safety, Central Business District | Improve pedestrian safety along Causeway and Canal Streets through to Congress Street.  |
| 62   | Park Plaza Streets Phase III, Central Business District         | Construct sidewalks, install lighting and plant trees.  |
| <b>TRANSPORTATION<br/>IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS</b>             |   |   |
| 63   | Blue Hill Avenue Phase II, Mattapan                             | Develop design and engineering plans to reconstruct Blue Hill Avenue from Morton Street to Babson Street. State and federal funding for construction anticipated.   |
| 64   | Blue Hill Avenue/Dudley Street Phase III, Roxbury               | Develop design and engineering plans to reconstruct Blue Hill Avenue from Grove Hall to Dudley Street and Dudley Street from Blue Hill Avenue to Warren Street. State and federal funding for construction anticipated. |
| 65   | Brighton Avenue, Allston/Brighton                               | Develop design and engineering plans to reconstruct Brighton Avenue from Packards Corner to Cambridge Street. State and federal funding for construction anticipated.   |

Capital Expenditures  
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Current Projects	Expended Thru 6/30/91	Capital Fund Expenditures FY1992	FY1993-FY1996	Long-Range	Total Capital Fund	Other	Total Project Budget
57 John Eliot Square	0	0	0	1,062	1,062	800	1,862
58 Mattapan Square	0	65	1,285	0	1,350	0	1,350
59 Roslindale Village Business District	73	43	550	0	666	0	666
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INFRASTRUCTURE INITIATIVES							
60 Boylston Street Sidewalk Engineering	308	0	7	10	325	0	325
61 North Station Area Pedestrian Study	0	0	123	0	123	0	123
62 Park Plaza Streets Phase III	0	0	176	2,134	2,310	0	2,310
TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS							
63 Blue Hill Avenue Phase II	148	14	0	0	162	2,965	3,127
64 Blue Hill Avenue/Dudley Street Phase III	260	55	236	0	551	6,000	6,551
65 Brighton Avenue	57	0	139	0	196	4,500	4,696

## PUBLIC WORKS

### Project Descriptions

66	Columbia Road, Dorchester	Develop design and engineering plans to reconstruct Columbia Road from Midlands Railroad to Blue Hill Avenue. State and federal funding for construction anticipated.
67	Commercial Street, North End	Develop design and engineering plans to reconstruct roadways and sidewalks and to install lighting along Commercial Street from Atlantic Avenue to North Washington Street. State and federal funding for construction anticipated.
68	Commonwealth Avenue, Brighton	Develop design and engineering plans to reconstruct roadways and sidewalks and to install lighting along Commonwealth Avenue from Brighton Avenue to Kelton Street. City capital funding for design and engineering. State and federal funding for construction anticipated.
69	Congress Street Phase II, Central Business District	Reconstruct sidewalks and improve streetscape.
70	Essex Street, Central Business District	Develop design and engineering plans to reconstruct and widen roadways and sidewalks and to install lighting along Essex Street. City capital funding for design and engineering. State and federal funding for construction anticipated.
71	Massachusetts Avenue, South End	Develop design and engineering plans to reconstruct Massachusetts Avenue from Boylston Street to Melena Cass Boulevard. State and Federal funding for construction anticipated.
72	Northern Avenue Connector Roads, South Boston	Develop design and engineering plans for Northern Avenue and connector roadways to permit access to Fort Point Channel area. State and federal funding for construction anticipated.
73	South Street, Jamaica Plain	Develop design and engineering plans to reconstruct South Street from Centre Street to the Arborway in conjunction with the MBTA's restoration of the Arborway. State and Federal funding for construction anticipated.
74	Traffic Signals FY86-FY96, Citywide	Install/upgrade traffic signals at an average of seven intersections annually.



# **PUBLIC WORKS** **Capital Expenditures** *(In Thousands of Dollars)*

Current Projects	Expended Thru 6/30/91	Capital Fund Expenditures		Long-Range	Total		Total Project Budget
		FY 1992	FY 1993-FY 1996		Capital Fund	Other	
66 Columbia Road	94	50	49	0	193	3,500	3,693
67 Commercial Street	244	76	162	0	482	3,000	3,482
68 Commonwealth Avenue	0	0	0	58	58	11,000	11,058
69 Congress Street Phase II	0	379	72	0	451	0	451
70 Essex Street	0	0	0	230	230	3,370	3,600
71 Massachusetts Avenue	0	0	430	60	490	3,500	3,990
72 Northern Avenue Connector Roads	480	10	550	0	1,040	5,000	6,040
73 South Street	0	30	209	0	239	3,000	3,239
74 Traffic Signals FY86-FY96	1,057	350	1,825	385	3,617	0	3,617

## PUBLIC WORKS

### Project Descriptions

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- |    |                                       |  |
|----|---------------------------------------|--|
| 75 | Traffic Signal Improvements, Citywide | Complete engineering plans to upgrade and computerize traffic signals at twenty intersections. State and Federal funding for construction anticipated.                   |
| 76 | Washington Street, Roslindale         | Develop design and engineering plans to reconstruct Washington Street from West Roxbury Parkway to Forest Hills. State and federal funding for construction anticipated. |

**BUDGET WORKS**  
**Capital Expenditures**  
*(In Thousands of Dollars)*

<b>Current Projects</b>		<b>Expended Thru 6/30/91</b>	<b>Capital Fund Expenditures FY 1992</b>	<b>FY 1993-FY 1996</b>	<b>Long-Range</b>	<b>Total Capital Fund</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Total Project Budget</b>
75	Traffic Signal Improvements	61	0	0	0	61	1,200	1,261
76	Washington Street	295	17	77	0	389	3,800	4,189
<b>Total Current Projects</b>		<b>36,906</b>	<b>16,688</b>	<b>88,072</b>	<b>45,954</b>	<b>187,620</b>	<b>75,185</b>	<b>262,805</b>
<b>Total Expensed Projects</b>		<b>48,404</b>				<b>48,404</b>	<b>7,200</b>	<b>55,604</b>
<b>Total Capital Investment</b>		<b>\$85,310</b>				<b>\$236,024</b>	<b>\$82,385</b>	<b>\$318,409</b>



- 1 Charlestown Streets  
Reconstruct 30 roadways and sidewalks, install lighting, and plant trees as part of the original Charlestown Urban Renewal Plan.
- 2 Chinatown Gateway  
Rehabilitate gateway arch in Chinatown. Funding provided through the Edward Ingersoll Browne Trust Fund with match of City capital funds.
- 3 Custom House Area Infrastructure, Central Business District  
Reconstruct roadways and sidewalks, install lighting, and plant trees.
- 4 Harborwalk Signage System, Charlestown  
Complete preliminary design of a signage system identifying access to the Downtown and Charlestown waterfronts.
- 5 Hayes Park, South End  
Reconstruct park, install lighting and fencing, and enhance landscaping.
- 6 New Dudley Street Phase II, Roxbury  
Design the reconstruction of New Dudley Street. State funding for construction.
- 7 Parcel 18 Plaza, Roxbury  
Construct roadways and sidewalks, install lighting, and plant trees to support economic development along the Southwest Corridor.
- 8 Shawmut Avenue, South End  
Reconstruct roadways and sidewalks, install lighting, and plant trees from East Berkeley Street to Upton Street.
- 9 South End Real Estate Court Awards  
Payments for urban renewal land disposition.
- 10 South End Streets  
Reconstruct various roadways, install brick sidewalks and lighting, and plant trees.
- 11 Tremont Village Streetscape, South Cove  
Reconstruct sidewalks, install lighting, and plant trees along Tremont and Church Streets.
- 12 Washington Park Streets, Roxbury  
Reconstruct remaining streets outlined in Washington Park Urban Renewal Plan.
- 13 Whittier Street Health Center, Roxbury  
Repair facility, boiler, and windows.



Capital Expenditures  
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Current Projects		Expended Thru 6/30/91	Capital Fund Expenditures FY 1992	FY 1993-FY 1996	Long-Range	Total Capital Fund	Other	Total Project Budget
1	Charlestown Streets	\$451	\$159	\$5,800	\$0	\$6,410	\$0	\$6,410
2	Chinatown Gateway	7	0	128	0	135	85	220
3	Custom House Area Infrastructure	0	0	1,786	0	1,786	0	1,786
4	Harborwalk Signage System	27	28	145	0	200	200	400
5	Hayes Park	62	173	265	0	500	0	500
6	New Dudley Street Phase II	45	0	75	0	120	0	120
7	Parcel 18 Plaza	0	50	1,960	0	2,010	0	2,010
8	Shawmut Avenue	72	600	228	0	900	0	900
9	South End Real Estate Court Awards	120	0	231	0	351	0	351
10	South End Streets	1,091	600	432	0	2,123	0	2,123
11	Tremont Village Streetscape	145	24	0	0	169	0	169
12	Washington Park Streets	1,303	21	0	0	1,324	0	1,324
13	Whittier Street Health Center	0	25	75	0	100	0	100
Total Current Projects		3,323	1,680	11,125	0	16,128	285	16,413
Total Expended Projects		13,431				13,431	15,311	28,742
Total Capital Investment		\$16,754				\$29,559	\$15,596	\$45,155

# ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION

## Project Descriptions



- |    |   |  |
|----|---|--|
| 1  | Alsen-Mapes Roadway Improvements, AMIP    | Improve roadways and enhance landscaping.  |
| 2  | Black Falcon Avenue Extension, BMIP       | Construct new roadway and sidewalks, install lighting, and enhance landscaping.  |
| 3  | Boston Technical Center Renovations, BMIP | Improve and rehabilitate entrances, elevator, floors, roof, security system, and electrical service.   |
| 4  | Boston Technical Center, BMIP             | Replace roof.  |
| 5  | Drydock #3 Caisson, BMIP                  | Conduct general repairs to mechanical systems and structure.   |
| 6  | East Jetty Crane, BMIP                    | Remove abandoned cargo crane.  |
| 7  | Fuel Storage Tank Replacement, BMIP       | Replace existing fuel storage tank.  |
| 8  | Public Berth 10, BMIP                     | Construct public right of way and repair existing public berth in the Reserved Channel.  |
| 9  | Railroad Crossing, BMIP                   | Install rubberized railroad crossings at two locations.  |
| 10 | Sewer and Drains, BMIP                    | Repair and rehabilitate BMIP sewer system, complete application for storm drain discharge permit in compliance with Federal regulations, and conduct storm drain evaluation. |
| 11 | South Jetty Survey, BMIP                  | Survey portions of the South Jetty to determine current load-bearing capacity.   |

**ECONOMIC  
DEVELOPMENT AND  
INDUSTRIAL  
CORPORATION**  
Capital Expenditures  
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Current Projects	Expended Thru 6/30/91	Capital Fund Expenditures		Long-Range	Total		Total Project Budget
		FY 1992	FY 1993-FY 1996		Capital Fund	Other	
1 Alsen-Mapes Roadway Improvements	\$0	\$0	\$65	\$0	\$65	\$0	\$65
2 Black Falcon Avenue Extension	0	0	2,951	0	2,951	0	2,951
3 Boston Technical Center Renovations	105	134	0	0	239	0	239
4 Boston Technical Center	0	0	153	0	153	0	153
5 Drydock #3 Caisson	81	304	190	0	575	0	575
6 East Jetty Crane	9	7	0	0	16	0	16
7 Fuel Storage Tank Replacement	0	12	88	0	100	0	100
8 Public Berth 10	0	0	1,735	0	1,735	0	1,735
9 Railroad Crossing	0	31	0	0	31	0	31
10 Sewer and Drains	38	110	573	0	721	0	721
11 South Jetty Survey	6	2	0	0	8	0	8
<i>Total Current Projects</i>	239	600	5,755	0	6,594	0	6,594
<i>Total Expended Projects</i>	4,206				4,206	1,944	6,150
<b>Total Capital Investment</b>	<b>\$4,445</b>				<b>\$10,800</b>	<b>\$1,944</b>	<b>\$12,744</b>

## MUNICIPAL AND HISTORIC FACILITIES

### Project Descriptions



- |    |                                       |   |
|----|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1  | Automatic Sprinkler Systems, Citywide | Install automatic sprinkler systems at various sites.   |
| 2  | Boston Business School, Allston       | Replace roof and upgrade HVAC system.   |
| 3  | Boston City Hall Access Improvements  | Renovate two staff rest rooms and all public rest rooms including accessibility to persons with disabilities.                                     |
| 4  | Boston City Hall Asbestos Removal     | Identify and remove asbestos from all public office spaces.   |
| 5  | Boston City Hall Child Care Center    | Reconstruct fourth floor as a child care center.  |
| 6  | Boston City Hall Chillers             | Replace chillers.   |
| 7  | Boston City Hall Cooling Towers       | Repair tower structures.  |
| 8  | Boston City Hall Electrical System    | Upgrade repair risers, electrical closet, switches, panel boards, light controls, bus ducts, and connections; replace conduit; and relamp garage. |
| 9  | Boston City Hall Elevators            | Repair passenger and freight elevators and improve access to persons with disabilities.   |
| 10 | Boston City Hall Generator            | Install emergency backup generator.   |
| 11 | Boston City Hall HVAC System          | Install new chiller with modern temperature control system, repair cooling towers, retube steam absorber, and improve air handling system.        |
| 12 | Boston City Hall Plaza                | Waterproof courtyard and repair and waterproof plaza over Dock Square garage.   |
| 13 | Boston City Hall Signage              | Retro-fit two existing lobby directories and install a third directory at the first floor, Dock Square entrance.                                  |
| 14 | Boston City Hall Waterproofing        | Replace roof and flashing around skylights, waterproof terraces, and caulk exterior.  |
| 15 | Building Security Systems, Citywide   | Install security monitoring equipment to utilize Cable Access Television (CATV) hookups.  |
| 16 | City Archive Facility Study           | Conduct a facility study to site City Archives.   |



# MUNICIPAL AND HISTORIC FACILITIES

## Capital Expenditures (In Thousands of Dollars)

Current Projects		Expended Thru 6/30/91	Capital Fund Expenditures FY 1992	FY 1993-FY 1996	Long-Range	Total Capital Fund	Other	Total Project Budget
1	Automatic Sprinklers Systems	\$133	\$100	\$0	\$11,300	\$11,533	\$0	\$11,533
2	Boston Business School	0	0	0	500	500	0	500
3	Boston City Hall Access Improvements	0	0	730	0	730	0	730
4	Boston City Hall Asbestos Removal	2,751	150	5,317	835	9,053	0	9,053
5	Boston City Hall Child Care Center	394	60	0	0	454	0	454
6	Boston City Hall Chillers	948	37	117	0	1,102	0	1,102
7	Boston City Hall Cooling Towers	0	0	276	0	276	0	276
8	Boston City Hall Electrical System	0	0	329	55	384	0	384
9	Boston City Hall Elevators	604	150	561	0	1,315	0	1,315
10	Boston City Hall Generator	29	55	1,375	0	1,459	0	1,459
11	Boston City Hall HVAC System	1,323	600	2,409	0	4,332	0	4,332
12	Boston City Hall Plaza	1,772	43	3,079	0	4,894	0	4,894
13	Boston City Hall Signage	0	0	70	0	70	0	70
14	Boston City Hall Waterproofing	0	0	2,375	525	2,900	0	2,900
15	Building Security Systems	869	50	231	0	1,150	0	1,150
16	City Archive Facility Study	0	0	50	0	50	0	50

## MUNICIPAL AND HISTORIC FACILITIES

### Project Descriptions

- 
- |    |  |  |
|----|--|--|
| 17 | Codman Square Municipal Building, Dorchester                 | Repair roof and windows and improve masonry.   |
| 18 | Curtis Hall Phase II, Jamaica Plain                          | See Recreation Facilities for project description.   |
| 19 | East Boston Municipal Building                               | Remove asbestos, replace roof, repair masonry, upgrade fire detection system, and rebuild chimney.                           |
| 20 | East Boston Seawall  | Conduct engineering study to assess condition of seawall adjacent to urban wild.   |
| 21 | Electrical Service Conversion, Citywide                      | Convert several City facilities from D/C to A/C power.   |
| 22 | Faneuil Hall, Central Business District                      | Renovate structure and complete historic rehabilitation. Federal funding for restoration.                                    |
| 23 | Fuel Tank Replacement Assessment, Citywide                   | Conduct study to assess condition of City-owned underground fuel storage tanks.  |
| 24 | HVAC Improvements, Citywide                                  | Conduct assessment and upgrade HVAC systems in municipal facilities.   |
| 25 | Hancock Street Municipal Building, Dorchester                | Replace roof and windows, install security alarm system, improve access to persons with disabilities, and renovate interior. |
| 26 | Hawkins Street Municipal Building, Central Business District | Renovate interior and exterior for use as municipal office space.  |
| 27 | Hyde Park Municipal Building Phase I                         | See Recreation Facilities for project description.   |
| 28 | Municipal Cable TV Studio, Central Business District         | Improve electrical and HVAC systems.   |
| 29 | North Street Electrical System, North End                    | Upgrade electrical system.   |
| 30 | Old State House, Central Business District                   | Repair structural elements and complete historic rehabilitation. Federal funding for repairs.                                |
| 31 | Printing Equipment, North End                                | Purchase equipment including offset jet press, folding machines, plate processor, stitchers, and cutters.                    |

# MUNICIPAL AND HISTORIC FACILITIES

## Capital Expenditures

(In Thousands of Dollars)

Current Projects	Expended Thru 6/30/91	Capital Fund Expenditures		Long-Range	Capital Fund	Other	Total Project Budget
		FY1992	FY1993-FY1996				
17 Codman Square Municipal Building	314	93	0	1,179	1,586	0	1,586
18 Curtis Hall Phase II		See Recreation Facilities for budget expenditures					
19 East Boston Municipal Building	0	0	281	0	281	0	281
20 East Boston Seawall	0	0	150	0	150	0	150
21 Electrical Service Conversion	60	95	145	0	300	0	300
22 Faneuil Hall	0	0	0	0	0	8,280	8,280
23 Fuel Tank Replacement Assessment	0	0	200	0	200	0	200
24 HVAC Improvements	0	50	392	0	442	0	442
25 Hancock Street Municipal Building	38	15	1,067	410	1,530	0	1,530
26 Hawkins Street Municipal Building	2,519	98	726	0	3,343	0	3,343
27 Hyde Park Municipal Building Phase I		See Recreation Facilities for budget expenditures					
28 Municipal Cable TV Studio	112	9	28	0	149	0	149
29 North Street Electrical System	0	0	58	0	58	0	58
30 Old State House	0	0	0	0	0	6,066	6,066
31 Printing Equipment	188	50	52	0	290	0	290

## MUNICIPAL AND HISTORIC FACILITIES

### Project Descriptions

- 
- |    |  |   |
|----|--|---|
| 32 | Roslindale Municipal Building Phase II                   | See Recreation Facilities for project description.  |
| 33 | Tobin Municipal Building, Mission Hill                   | See Recreation Facilities for project description.  |
| 34 | Tobin Municipal Building Site Improvements, Mission Hill | See Recreation Facilities for project description.  |
| 35 | Veronica B. Smith Multi-Service Senior Center, Brighton  | Renovate basement space, improve heating system, replace windows, install elevator, improve access to persons with disabilities, and enhance landscaping. |
| 36 | 15 Beacon Street, Central Business District              | Perform critical repairs and project long-term facility needs.  |
| 37 | 20 Church Street Municipal Building, Bay Village         | Renovate exterior and upgrade building systems.   |
| 38 | 800 mhz Trunked Radio System Phase I                     | Purchase and install city-wide inter-departmental radio communication system including infrastructure and control system.                                 |
| 39 | 800 mhz Trunked Radio System Phase II                    | Purchase and install four additional channels for the existing system.  |



# MUNICIPAL AND HISTORIC FACILITIES

Capital Expenditures  
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Current Projects	Expended Thru 6/30/91	Capital Fund Expenditures		Long-Range	Total Capital Fund	Other	Total Project Budget
		FY 1992	FY 1993-FY 1996				
32 Roslindale Municipal Building Phase II							
33 Tobin Municipal Building							
34 Tobin Municipal Building Site Improvements							
35 Veronica B. Smith Multi-Service Senior Center	1,164	45	603	43	1,855	0	1,855
36 15 Beacon Street	414	122	0	3,772	4,308	0	4,308
37 20 Church Street Municipal Building	0	0	336	0	336	0	336
38 800 mhz Trunked Radio System Phase I	555	45	100	0	700	0	700
39 800 mhz Trunked Radio System Phase II	0	0	440	85	525	0	525
<i>Total Current Projects</i>	<b>14,187</b>	<b>1,867</b>	<b>21,647</b>	<b>18,554</b>	<b>56,255</b>	<b>14,346</b>	<b>70,601</b>
<i>Total Expended Projects</i>	<b>5,755</b>				<b>5,755</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,755</b>
<b>Total Capital Investment</b>	<b>\$19,942</b>				<b>\$62,010</b>	<b>\$14,346</b>	<b>\$76,356</b>

See Recreation Facilities for budget expenditures

See Recreation Facilities for budget expenditures

See Recreation Facilities for budget expenditures

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*Neighborhood Services*

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*Real Property Department*

Frank Jones, Commissioner

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